The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 1. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1889. NO. 13.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Poetry.

INDEPENDENCE BELL.

There was tumult in the city,
In the quaint old Quaker's town,—
And the streets were rife with people,
Pacing, restless, up and down;—
People, gathering at corners,
Where they whispered, each to each,
And the sweat stood on their temples,
With the earnestness of speech.

As the bleak Atlantic currents
Lash the wild Newfoundland shore,
So they beat against the State House,—
So they surged against the door;
And the mingling of their voices
Made a harmony profound,
Till the quiet street of Chestnut
Was all turbulent with sound.

"Will they do it?"—"Dare they do it?"—
"Who is speaking?"—"What's the news?"—
"What of Adams?"—"What of Sherman?"—
"Oh, God grant they won't refuse!"—
"Make some way there!"—"Let me nearer!"—
"I am stifling!"—"Stifle, then!
When a nation's life's at hazard,
We've no time to think of men!"

So they beat against the portal,
Man and woman, maid and child;
And the July sun in heaven,
On the scene, looked down and smiled;
The same sun that saw the Spartan
Shed his patriot blood in vain,
Now beheld the soul of freedom,
All unconquered, rise again.

See! See! The dense crowd quivers
Through all its lengthy line,
As the boy, beside the portal,
Looks forth to give the sign!
With his small hands upward lifted,
Breezes dallying with his hair,
Hark! with deep, clear intonation,
Breaks his young voice on the air.

Hushed the people's swelling murmur,
List the boy's strong joyous cry!
'Ring!' he shouts, "RING! *Grandpa*,
RING! OH, RING FOR LIBERTY!"
And, straightway, at the signal,
The old bellman lifts his hand,
And sends the good news, making
Iron music through the land.

How they shouted! What rejoicing!
How the old bell shook the air,
Till the clang of freedom ruffled
The calm, gliding Delaware!
How the bonfires and torches
Illumed the night's repose,
And from the flames, like Phœnix,
Fair Liberty arose!

That old bell now is silent,
And hushed its iron tongue,
But the spirit it awakened
Still lives—forever young.
And, while we greet the sunlight,
On the fourth of each July,
We'll ne'er forget the bellman,
Who, 'twixt the earth and sky,
Rang our OUR INDEPENDENCE;
Which, please God, *shall never die!*

Select Story.

THE CLEW AT LAST.

It was Christmas eve, and I sat before the grate fire in my handsome bachelor apartment asking myself what I meant by being single at my age? and knowing that the answer was. "Lilly Chalmers."

I was born in Virginia, and Lilly was our next neighbor.

When she was sixteen and I nineteen we were engaged, and we were to be married when I was one-and-twenty.

We were as happy and perfectly confident of the future as two people could be. Our course of true love was certain to run smooth. We believed, however, that of other people was ruffled. The day was set, tee satin bought for Lilly's dress, the lace, the pearl bead trimming, the net for the veil.

I had ordered my costume, and my mother was furnishing our house for us, when, suddenly, our happiness vanished like a soap bubble. We had always been proud of the fact that our fathers were young and active men. It would have been much better for us had they been hoary patriarchs. For one day my father returned home with his arm in a sling, and Lilly's father was carried home with a wound in his side. They had quarreled over their wine at a late supper, gone out in the blush of dawn to fight a duel, and had severly wounded each other.

They were enemies for life. Their wives were instantly arrayed as their husband's partisans, and as Southerners reckon nothing more binding than kinship, Lilly and I were expected to hate each other instantly. We tried and found it impossible. And at last we met by stealth behind the old smoke house with black Sam on the lookout in the road, and clasped in each other's arms declared that nothing should part us.

"People expect us to have consideration for them," said Lilly, "but they haven't any for us. The idea of fighting with each other when they knew that my dress was all done but the draping!"

"It would have been tragic if they had killed each other," said I. "But as they have had satisfaction they might shake hands and make up, considering our position."

"Oh, they never will," said Lilly. —'You ought to hear my pa talk of your pa."

"And you ought to hear my father talk of yours," said I. "He uses language of the strongest description whenever his name is mentioned."

"It is simply dreadful," said Lilly. "And what are we to do?"

"I know what I will do," said I. "I'll go into business for myself and be independent and marry as I like. A man is his own master after he is-one-and-twenty."

"Young mars," said old Sam, appearing around the corner of the smoke house that moment, "I feels fer you but I is 'bliged to tell you dat de kunnel am cumin' ober de hill in one turrection and de general am cumin' up de hill in de udder, and they both uns look rampageous."

"We afterward discovered that Sam's wife, Patty, had got our secret out of him and had betrayed us.

The colonel was Lilly's father, and the general was mine and we took one kiss and parted. We had never seen each other since.

The colonel, who had property in Florida, elected to reside there. My father sent me to China in the interests of the cotton trade. When I returned on my way to fortune, I wrote to Lilly. She answered that she loved me as much as ever, and would never marry any one else. But there was no hope of parents relenting. After that I suppose our letters were tampered with, for I wrote in vain.

One day strange news reached me. The colonel was dead—the victim of his fondness for dueling. The news had given his wife an attack of heart disease. Somehow he had left his daughter poor; she had nothing. I did not write this time. I told my father I was going to find Lilly, marry her, and bring her home. He answered that he had never had any quarrel with the girl, and should not find fault with me for doing what I felt like, and I took my way to Florida.

I found the colonel's house—the newcomer already busy in his orange groves—and I saw his grave and that of his wife under the shadows of a great mimosa tree; but of Lilly I saw nothing. I heard that she had left the place the day after her mother's funeral.

The colonel's last duel had not been one to redound to his credit. His neighbors had nothing to say in his favor, though they pitied his wife and daughter. He had gambled away his money; he had been a furious fire-eater, always insulting people, and constantly sheltered behind his reputation as a good shot.

Lilly left the place without any companion but old black Patty, without wishing any one good-bye. It occured to me she would come or write to me, and I telegraphed home with that idea; but when, I myself reached the plantation I was as far from finding her as ever. Colonel Chalmers' beautiful daughter had seemed to vanish from the ken of all who knew her. Sam, who had lived on our place while Patty lived with the colonel's family, was long since dead, else his wife would now and then have written to him. I advertised in leading papers in all the great cities; I traveled; I spent hours and days with detectives; but I never found a clew to Lilly's whereabouts.

My mother believed that she must be dead, I could not. My father declared that she was married; but I refused to consider that possible; and so the time had gone on until I found myself a bachelor of five and forty on the Christmas eve of which I have spoken.

"I shall never find her now," I said to myself—"and if I should, so many years must have made a terrible alteration in both of us. I must try to grow fond of some one else if I do not wish a homeless, childless old age—something that must make any man shiver to think upon."

Having come to the conclusion, I passed in mental review all the ladies I knew, and concluded that Miss Rhoda Lawton was by far the handsomest and most accomplished, and that she evidently did not dislike me; and I resolved to call upon her that very evening, making a Christmas offering my excuse, and begin my courting in the good old fashioned style that tells a woman from the first a man's intentions.

I knew that I should be a good husband to the woman I married if I could not be an ardent lover.

I bought a bouquet of hot-house flowers and some pretty trifle which I have forgotten now, and found Miss Lawton at home. She was very charming, but on such a busy evening I did not remain long. In the interim Miss Lawton's maid had entered to say that a seamstress had brought home some work. There was something to do up stairs, and a little whispering in the hall as the woman went up to attend to it—bows to tack upon some gift that Miss Lawton had decorated, I understood.

It seemed to me that she would be sure to make a house bright and charming. I knew that she could sing well, dance gracefully, and converse charmingly. Now I saw that she was also domestic.

As I shook hands with her I held her delicate fingers in mine a little longer than was necessary. I felt that I should be a lucky man if I could win her. And meanwhile I saw in the glass over the mantlepiece the figure of a woman in a blue veil and shabby gray cloak pass through the hall and out into the street. She kept just ahead of me as I went on. Her step was light and her motions graceful. She had a basket on her arm, and it struck me that her lot was very different from Miss Lawton's. I wondered whether she had to work very hard and was very poor, and then I said to myself:

"No doubt there are many good, sweet, gentle women in this city who have no one to care for them whom a man could love immensely. Miss Lawton can marry almost whom she will, and if she does not marry have all the world can give of luxury; but who seeks out a poor sewing girl?"

As I walked I built air castles. Suppose that I had seen this girl's face—which I could not—found it lovely, fallen in love, followed her home, made manifest to her that my intentions were respectful, wooed her, married her!—There would have been romance. I sighed.

Well, all this I could not do. I had not become idiotic, but I could at least act as her unknown escort. She would never know it; but I would walk behind her and see her safely home. For once she would have protection, poor little women, alone in the street with her bundle at ten o'clock at night.

I passed the corner where I should have turned, and followed her. Soon she crossed the avenue and struck into some dingy, old fashioned streets, dimly lighted and ill-paved and finally stopped at the door of a tenement house. It stood open. A hanging light in the hall revealed the ragged oil-cloth on the floor and stairs, the entrances to the apartments on either side—the tin sign with the word janitor on one of the doors.

"Good-bye, poor little soul!" I said to myself, and at this moment a large ball of something rolled out of her basket and fell upon the floor. She went on without noticing it, and I felt it my duty to pick it up and restore it to her. It might give great distress to a poor seamstress to lose some of her work.

It was a ball of knitting silk that I picked up, and the loose end of the silk was still in the basket. The woman ran up the stairs swiftly, and the ball remained where it was. Evidently the thread was constantly unwinding or raveling from something at the other end.

I, holding the ball, began to wind it and follow the loser slowly up the stairs.

This is like the clew to Rosamond's bower," I thought, as by degrees I gained the top of the house and saw that the end of the crimson silk disappeared in a room at the end of the entry, where the door had been closed upon it. I must, of course, now, give the ball to the owner, else I had climbed those stairs for nothing, and, holding it in one hand, I knocked softly with the other.

"Who is there?" said a voice within.

I answered:

"A stranger. I have picked up something you have lost."

The door opened, cautiously.

"Your ball of silk, madame," said I, and then stood gazing at the face from which the blue veil had been turned back.

It was not a girl's face—but it was beautiful. It was pale, and there were little lines upon it that had not been there when I saw it last; but I knew it instantly—it

Continued on eighth page.

A WOMAN HANGED.

Mrs. Sarah J. Whiteling Pays the Penalty of Her Crime.

Sent to the Scaffold for Murdering Her Husband and Children.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Whiteling, forty-three years old, who poisoned her husband and two children to obtain a small insurance on their lives, was hanged a few days since in Philadelphia. The drop fell at 10:07. She was the first woman hanged in that city.

After hanging thirty-four minutes the attending physicians pronounced life extinct and the body was cut down. The woman bore up remarkably well under the trying ordeal and met her death resignedly. She slept very little the previous night and spent most of the time in prayers.

She arose at 6 o'clock A. M. and ate a light breakfast, after which she was removed to a cell near where the scaffold was erected. Her spiritual adviser, the Rev. Wm. D. Jones, soon joined her, and considerable time was given to devotional services, in which Mrs. Whiteling engaged with much spirit.

At 10 o'clock A. M. she was taken from the cell, and the procession, headed by Sheriff Krumbhaar, started for the scaffold. Arriving there she ascended it unassisted and with a firm step. Her hands were quickly bound to her side, and a strap placed around her skirts at the ankles. Rev. Dr. Jones delivered a prayer while the black cap was being adjusted, and at 10:07 the trap was sprung.

The fall was four feet, and death was due to strangulation. The heart continued to beat for some time after the fall. After the body was cut down it was turned over to Dr. Alice Bennett, of the Norristown Insane Hospital, who examined the brain, after which the body was buried by the side of her husband and children in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Whiteling was executed in expiation of one of the most horrible crimes Philadelphia has ever known. On March 20, 1888, her husband, John Whiteling, died from what the doctors called inflamation of the bowels.

On April 25th her daughter, Bertha, aged nine years, died from gastric fever, and May 26th her little son, Willie, succumbed to congestion of the bowels. There was an insurance on the lives of each ranging from $200 down to $50.

The coroner accidentally heard of the death, and becoming suspicious had the bodies exhumed and a chemical analysis made of the intestines. In all three bodies arsenic was found.

Mrs. Whiteling at first denied all knowledge of the crime, but finally confessed that she had poisoned her husband and children with rat poison. She had summoned a doctor in each case, but had not administered his prescription. She said she killed Bertha because she was "afraid she would become a bad woman when she grew up," and she killed Willie because "he was in the way."

It is believed, however, that she killed them for the insurance on their lives.

An Execution at Wilkesbarre.

On the same day that Mrs. Whiteling was hanged in Philadelphia Michael Rizello, alias "Red Nosed Mike," suffered a similar fate in the jail yard at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The crime for which Michael Rizello, alias "Red Nosed Mike," paid the death penalty was committed in the forenoon of October 19, 1888. J. Brainard McClure, paymaster for Contractor Charles McFadden, accompanied by Hugh Flanagan, the stable boss, was driving from Wilkesbarre to the railroad camp above Miners' Mills with $12,000 to be paid to the workmen on the completed job. Michael Rizello, Giuseppi Bevireno and Vincenzo Vellalli lay in wait on the lonely mountain road, expecting the arrival of McClure and Flanagan. On their approach Rizello stepped out and fire three shots at Flanagan, all the shots doing deadly work.

The frightened horse started to run away and had gone some distance when Bivereno with a rifle shot McClure in the back twice, killing him instantly. The horse continued its flight until Vellalli, who was ambushed further up the road, stepped out and shot it through the brain. The other Italians then arrived on the spot, cut loose the valise containing the money and fled through the forest to Mike's cabin, three miles away, where the money and guns were concealed.

Although Mike and his companions were arrested on suspicion, they were discharged and soon after left the city, going to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., taking with them their plunder—$12,000.

A few weeks later Mike's companions took passage on a steamer for Italy, the Pinkertons permitting them to leave with the money unmolested, although Mike was still kept under surveillance. Evidence was afterward procured by detectives which frightened Mike into full confession on January 5, 1889. On February 7 he was brought to trial and after four days' trial was found guilty. Though entirely without money or friends, he was ably defended by leading members of the Luzerne bar.

KENTUCKY VENGEANCE.

A Murderer Hanged and the Brother Shot Dead From His Saddle.

G. W. Norwood, of Birmingham, Ala., a contractor on the Cumberland Valley extension, was murdered at his camp, near Cumberland Gap, Ky., by Toney Cravasso. Toney and his brother were bakers at the south end of Cumberland Gap tunnel and sold bread to some of Norwood's men and requested him to hold the men's pay till they could collect their bills. Norwood told them that he could not do so except on a garnishee, and directed the brothers to a magistrate.

They called on Norwood next day and asked if he had their money. He told them he did not, and walked out of the commissary store and started to enter a cabin adjoining. Just as he stepped in the door, Toney, who had followed him, shot him in the back, killing him almost instantly.

The brothers escaped to the woods, but were captured that night in Tennessee. They were brought back to Kentucky, and while being taken to the Pineville jail Judge Lynch took charge of them and gave them a trial, resulting in the hanging of Toney and the sending of the brother to jail. The officers started for Pineville with the younger Cravasso, and, as they were traveling along the road, a rifle cracked on the mountain side and the prisoner fell in the road a corpse.

KING NICHOLAS, of Montenegro, recently caught his Minister of Public Instruction stealing some State archives, and had him laid across a block in the courtyard of the palace and publicly whipped, and after fifty strokes with a birch rod, sent him to prison for twelve months.

THE number of old persons in Tokio, Japan, who received a gift of money from the Emperor in celebration of the declaration of the constitution was 5560—5339 persons above eighty years of age, 218 above ninety years and three above 100 years.

DEATH OF MRS. HAYES.

She Expires After a Short Illness—A Sketch of Her Life.

Mrs. Hayes, wife of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, died the other day at her home in Fremont, Ohio. She was stricken suddenly with paralysis, and lingered but a few days.

Mrs. Hayes's maiden name was Lucy Ware Webb. She was born on the 28th of August, 1831, at Chillicothe, Ohio, and was the youngest child and only daughter of Dr. James Webb and Maria Cook. Her grandfather, Judge Isaac Cook, who came from Connecticut in 1781, and all four of her great-grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War. Her father served in the War of 1812, and died during the cholera scourge in Lexington, Ky., in 1833. Her mother, Maria Cook Webb, was a woman of great force of character and deep religious convictions. She removed from Delaware to have her sons educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University. Her daughter received the benefit of the same instruction, and afterward was graduated from the Wesleyan Female Seminary at Cincinnati in 1852. She was married December 30, 1852.

At the breaking out of the war the family included her mother, her two brothers, and her four little boys. Her husband and both of her brothers immediately entered the army, and from that time until the close of the war her home was a refuge for wounded, sick, and furloughed soldiers, going to or returning from the front. She spent two winters in camp with her husband in Virginia, and after the battle of South Mountain, where he was badly wounded, she hastened East and joined him at Middletown, Md., and later spent much time in the hospital near Frederick City. After the close of the war she accompanied her husband to Washington, while he was a member of Congress. She was one of the originators of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, and one of its Board of Directors prior to its adoption by the State. While her husband was Governor of Ohio she took an active interest in all the charitable institutions of the State. During the four years of her life at the White House she was distinguished by the graceful cordiality with which she received all who came to her.

Since the retirement of her husband from public life she has been an ardently interested member of the Woman's Relief Corps, and has served during successive years as the President of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She has been an honorary member of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, the medal of which had been presented to her by the soldiers whose loyal regard for her was an homage the most highly appreciated.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

Fifty Picnicers Prostrated Through a Druggist's Blunder.

From Woodstock, Canada, comes the news of the wholesale poisoning of a picnic party through the mistake of a druggist named Alexander, who put sugar of lead into the tubs, thinking it tartaric acid. Several young ladies swooned and in a few minutes after the beverage had been partaken of over fifty of the merrymakers were suffering poisoning. Physicians and ambulances were dispatched to their aid. Thirteen were thought to be beyond recovery.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

BEESWAX is very scarce.

ITALY licenses her beggars.

INDIA has 16,000 miles of railroad.

THERE are 286 hotels in New York city.

STRAWBERRIES are $2.50 a plate in Paris.

THE Peace Congress has been held in Paris.

A GREAT many Turks are settling in Cuba.

THE Indian scare in Minnesota has subsided.

THE South Australian Ministry have resigned.

THE number of teachers employed in Ohio last year was 24,858.

ABOUT 7604 college students have been graduated this year.

THE black vomit has made its appearance at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

MISSOURI has set apart $2000 for wolf scalps for 1889 and 1890.

THERE are about 15,000 horses used on the car lines in New York city.

ANOTHER American schooner has been fired on by the lawless Haytians.

A COLORED boy of ten years has been hanged for murder in Georgia.

THE corn-palace festival will be repeated in Sioux City, Iowa, next fall.

No less than twenty lepers are reported to be in England at the present time.

THIS year's crop of prairie hay in Oklahoma is estimated to be worth $10,000,000.

THE flood damaged the property of Pennsylvania to the extent of $44,250,000.

LEPROSY is increasing in India at the rate of from 7000 to 9000 lepers every year.

EIGHTY highway robbers were executed on one day just outside of Peking, China.

BOONE COUNTY, Iowa, has paid $900 bounty on 18,000 gopher scalps this season.

AN increase in the number of youthful suicides is reported from all parts of Europe.

THERE are no fewer than 28,729 known thieves over sixteen years of age in England.

THE internal revenue receipts will amount to $180,000,000 this year, against $114,000,000 last.

THREE MILLION baths were taken at the free bathing houses in New York city last season.

BRAZILIAN freedmen recently made a demonstration in celebration of their independence.

THERE are about 6000 natives of Spain, Mexico, Cuba and South America in New York and Brooklyn.

PLANS have just been completed for a magnificent new bridge across the Rhine at Bonn, to cost $900,000.

EXCEPTIONALLY large orders have just been received in Birmingham for war material for the British Government.

HUMAN beings are still being sold in the famine-stricken district of China. A child under ten brings from $1 to $1.50.

MONTANA elected thirty-eight Democratic, thirty-five Republican, one Independent and one Labor delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

THE Cherokee Indians support over one hundred common schools, with an aggregate of 4059 pupils, and a high school for boys with 211 students.

THE flood dumped fully $200,000 worth of lumber which cannot be identified on a farm near Milton, Penn. Many poor men have thus been enriched.

A BULL fighting main, between North and South Carolina, fifteen bulls a side, $50 a battle and $500 the main, is announced to take place in Florence County, S. C.

THE escape of a swindler by means of a balloon and his discovery through the pigeon post is the latest sensation in criminal intelligence that comes from Vienna.

THE GERMAN MISSION.

Appointment of William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey.

The President has appointed William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, successor to George H. Pendleton as United States Minister to Germany. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, was nominated for the office by President Harrison this spring, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

Mr. Phelps was born in New York city in 1839 and was graduated from Yale College in 1860. He continued his studies in Europe, and was graduated at the head of his class in the Columbia College Law School some years later. He practised law long enough to prove his aptitude for that profession and to secure from Governor Fenton the offer of a judicial position, which he declined. His father's death left him in possession of a very large estate, and he gave up his practice, and, changing his residence to New Jersey, where he became the possessor of a large tract of land between Hackensack and Englewood, became interested in politics. In 1872 he was elected to Congress from the Fifth New Jersey District (which had been Democratic). He was renominated two years later, but was defeated by seven votes. He did not seek another nomination, but in 1882 was induced to take one, and was elected by a good majority, and was re-elected in 1884 and 1886. He refused a renomination last year, expecting to be chosen to the United States Senate if the New Jersey Legislature was Republican, but the majority was found to be with the Democrats. He makes no concealment of the fact that the Senate is the object of his ambition

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Renomination of Governor Foraker for a Third Term.

The Ohio Republicans held a two days' Convention at Columbus for the purpose of nominating State officers. The first day was occupied mainly with the business of organizing. Congressman W. Cooper was made permanent Chairman.

On the second day a platform was adopted, which strongly favors protection to American industries and the American citizen at home and abroad; heartily approves President Harrison's administration; commends "the just and liberal policy of the Pension Bureau;" favors the passage by Congress of "a proper and equitable service pension bill for all honorably discharged Union soldiers and seamen of the late war;" demands "full and adequate protection for the wool-growing industry;" congratulates the people of Ireland on their struggle for home rule, and praises Governor Foraker's administration.

J. B. FORAKER.

On the first ballot for the nomination for Governor there were 827 votes cast, of which Foraker received 207, Kennedy 127, Dawes 96, Jones 96, Lampson 89, O'Neall 59, Morey 47, Vance 45, Neil 37, Gibson 23 and Ashnell 1. Governor Foraker was renominated on the second ballot.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BOULANGER is wonderfully quiet of late.

WALT WHITMAN, the poet, was born in 1819.

JAY GOULD is going to visit the Paris Exhibition.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE is in his sixty-third year.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is extremely fond of yachting.

HENRY GEORGE, the single tax champion, is to visit Australia.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, is planning a trip to Norway.

MR. GLADSTONE has had his portrait painted thirty-five times.

TOM NAST, the cartoonist, has resumed work on the New York papers.

A DAUGHTER of Chief Justice Fuller will study law after she leaves college.

M. EIFFEL, constructor of the famous tower, is a direct descendant of William Tell.

BUFFALO BILL is making even a bigger sensation in France than he did in England.

THE Vanderbilts have given away over a million dollars philanthropically in the last twenty years.

PRINCETON and Miami Universities have conferred upon President Harrison the degree of LL. D.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, the British Minister at Washington, is an inveterate cigarette smoker.

LIEUTENANT POWELL, of the English Hussars, has spent $535,000 since 1885 and is now many thousands in debt.

GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT, the first Republican candidate for the presidency, is seventy-eight years old.

GEORGE VANDERBILT has bought nearly 5000 acres of land in Buncombe County, N. C., and has paid for it $250,000.

JOHN W. BARDSLEY, the man who brought the first English sparrow to America, died in Philadelphia a few days ago.

FIRE FOLLOWS FLOOD.

The Remnant of Johnstown Almost Wiped Out.

Thirty Buildings, Spared by the Waters, Burned.

At one o'clock in the afternoon the upper end of the First Ward schoolhouse, on Stony Creek, Johnstown, the scene of the recent floods, caught fire from a huge pile of debris that was burning. The flames enveloped twenty-five or more houses, and in a few moments were beyond control. The four Philadelphia fire engines were put to work, but could do nothing to stay the spread of the fire, as a high wind was blowing. The militia was ordered from the camp to assist the citizens and firemen.

It was only due to the direction of the wind that the remains of Johnstown were not entirely wiped out. Close by the school buildings, where the fire started, there were all jumbled up together about thirty buildings, some of them in a good state of preservation and inhabited. Next to these houses was a street, the only one not yet cleared of debris; and on the opposite side was a wide stretch of ground tightly packed with frame buildings in all manner of decrepit attitudes.

Still further above were some of the best preserved buildings in the city. Had the wind carried the flame in the opposite direction fire would have destroyed what the flood had left. As it was the fire caused a veritable panic in the immediate neighborhood, as it enveloped one house after another in rapid succession.

All the engines in the place were called out and the most intense excitement prevailed for a time. The wind was blowing strongly, and it was feared the fire might spread to Kernville. After desperate work on the part of the firemen, militia and citizens, it was finally controled. All but three of the buildings in the district bounded by Market and Walnut streets, and by Main street and the river, were consumed. Twenty-five houses were totally destroyed, including the large brick schoolhouse. Many of the buildings destroyed had been washed from their foundations, though many of them contained household goods which had been saved from the flood. But a small amount of these goods were saved.

One of the abandoned houses had been a hardware store and the explosion of a keg of powder in it sent the burning roof flying in fragments, thus increasing the danger.

Men were put to work smothering the bonfires that stretched across the open space with earth, and in this manner cut off the fire's line of communication to the threatened buildings, whose occupants were already moving the remnants of their furniture.

The militia and a gang of laborers worked hard at clearing the street and then tore down a number of houses on the opposite side. The fire was under control after burning for two hours, and twenty-five or thirty houses were in ashes.

The whole population of the valley turned out to watch the conflagration, and so general became the belief that everything would go up in smoke that in all directions people were preparing to flee to the hills. The money loss will be about $35,000. The fire was caused by three small boys setting fire to a pile of rubbish.

The Burgess was instructed by the City Council of Cambria to address a letter to the State Relief Commission, asking that $12,000 be appropriated for the purpose of erecting frame buildings.

TRAINS IN COLLISION.

Frightful Loss of Life in a Pennsylvania Wreck.

A triple collision of freight trains occurred near Latrobe, Penn., forty miles east of Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania Railroad about 3:30 o'clock in the morning. Thirty cars were wrecked.

It was believed that thirty people were killed.

At the hour named, freight train No. 308, west bound, left Latrobe and had just reached the bridge, about fifty yards west of that place, when it collided with extra freight train No. 1313 coming in the opposite direction. Another east bound freight was standing on a side track on the bridge and the wrecked trains crashed against it, causing one locomotive and a number of cars to go over the embankment into the creek, a distance of fifty feet.

Engineer Caldwell and his firemen were killed instantly. Brakeman Miller was terribly and fatally crushed. The bodies of four tramps were taken from the wreck. There was nothing about their clothes to identify them. They were stealing a ride, and were coming west. The loss to the railroad company was very heavy.

Thirty-one cars went down over the bridge, and are piled one upon the other in the water. The conductor of the freight said that in all probability thirty or forty men were still under the wreck, as he put off at Derry station about forty-five men, who were laborers returning from Johnstown. He said that when he moved out a great many of them got on again, and in that case it was more than likely that the killed would reach the number given.

A car load of lime in the centre of the train was the last to go down, and it was scattered over the pile of shattered cars. Then the debris took fire. Arms and legs of the victims could be seen protruding from the debris.

SIX PEOPLE FOUND DEAD.

Four Women and Two Men Suffocated by Gas in Paterson. N. J.

The bodies of six persons, two men and four women, were found asphyxiated by gas at No. 59 Water street, Paterson, N. J. The apartment on the lower floor of the house was occupied by John Godfrey, aged nearly eighty years, a silk weaver in the employ of R. & H. Adams. Although he had only one room with a partition running partly across it near the rear, he had been in the habit of giving lodging to abandoned women who called at his place at all hours of the night. Three days before the discovery a number were there and since that time there had been no sign of life about the place. Mrs. Seiferth, who lives upstairs, noticed a smell of gas and informed the police of the case. An entrance was forced and a horrible sight presented itself. In the forward part of the apartment were the bodies of four women, three on the floor and one on a chair. One of the women lay in a pool of blood, but this is believed to have been caused by a fall, as there was no evidence of a fight, although the greatest disorder prevailed. In the rear of the room was found Godfrey's body and that of another man, the latter sitting on the floor, dressed. None but Godfrey was identified. The gas came from a gas stove near Godfrey's body, the stop-cock of which had not been fully turned off.

THE LABOR WORLD.

MAINE farmers complain of a scarcity of help.

SINCE January 1 there have been reported 296 strikes.

REVOLUTIONIZING steel making processes are coming up.

ST. PAUL (Minn.) workingmen will buy a tract of land and build a village

IT takes 300 men to harvest the wheat crop of one ranch in Colusa County, Col.

FOUR THOUSAND men are at work rebuilding Seattle, Washington Territory.

ELEVEN cents per day is earned by artisans in China and all laborers work on Sunday.

INDIA has now ninety-seven cotton mills, employing 18,840 looms and 2,375,739 spindles.

THE New England boot and shoe makers have shipped more goods this year than last.

THERE are eight women barbers known to be at work in different parts of the United States.

OF the one hundred thousand miners lately on strike in Germany, sixty thousand are now at work.

LIVERPOOL ship owners are now having little or no difficulty in obtaining full crews at the old rates.

THERE have been fewer strikes thus far this year than there were for the same period of the previous two years.

CHICAGO has passed an ordinance making it illegal for an alien to be employed by the city or under any of its contracts.

THE London and Northwestern Railway Company has decided to give all its 20,000 employes a week's vacation with full pay.

THE recently organized National Association of Machinists has thirty-four lodges and 2000 members in fifteen States of the Union.

THERE is a lady in Gillis, a town in Lancashire, England, who runs a small wood-turning factory, and is a good practical hand herself.

THE granite industry in Maine has grown to immense proportions. In one county alone there are about 15,000 men engaged in the trade.

THE Cambria Iron Works have begun operations again, and their old employes who survived the flood at Johnstown will have steady work and regular pay.

THE bell of the new United States cruiser Charleston contains $150 in silver 10-cent pieces contributed by the thousand workmen employed in her construction.

THE floods in Eastern Pennsylvania have washed away most of the sand used by the glass factories on the South Side, and many of them are nearly idle in consequence.

THE contractors in Cleveland are in a quandary to obtain bricklayers, as those recently employed by them have stopped work on account of a difference concerning wages.

A NATIVE company is being formed for the construction and working of a light branch railway in Bengal, India. The whole business is to be in the hands of natives exclusively.

IN North Carolina an eleven-year-old son of the boss brick mason is earning his $2.50 a day. He is at work on the outside of the wall, where none but experts handle the trowel.

THE American Flint Glass Workers' National Union, in its latest report, shows a yearly income of $100,000, and a total membership of 5955. There are less than 100 non-union men in the entire trade.

THE Trades and Labor Assembly of Chicago has adopted a reply to the oft-repeated charge that all the ills of the wage-earners are caused by their excessive use of intoxicating liquors. The charge is denounced as a falsehood.

AN industry peculiar to Pittsburg is the business of testing and inspecting structural iron and steel. Over one hundred expert engineers, carefully trained and thoroughly competent for this work, have made it a special study and do nothing else.

THE Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia will soon turn out Engine No. 10,000. This high numbered individual has the honor to be consigned to the Northern Pacific, and will be a consolidation similar to those furnished that road last year. It is the intention of the Baldwin Company to make Engine No. 10,000 the finest and best equipped locomotive that has ever been built.

THE *Carpenter*, which is the official organ of the National Brotherhood of Carpenters, publishes a series of reports from all parts of the country in regard to the adoption of the nine hours' system of labor by the trade. It appears from these reports that this system is now enforced in very many places in a large number of the States of the Union, from Massachusetts to California.

THE Pension Office had for the fiscal year just closed an appropriation of nearly $82,000,000, and a deficiency appropriation of $8,000,000, making a total of nearly $90,000,000, and all of this has been spent.

THE MARKETS.

26 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 75	@ 4 87½	
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@45 00	
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@ 5 50	
Sheep	3 75	@ 5 25	
Lambs	—	@ 6 85	
Hogs—Live	4 65	@ 5 00	
Dressed	6½	@ 8	
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 35	@ 4 65	
Patents	4 85	@ 5 85	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	86½	@ 86¾	
Rye—State	50	@ 51½	
Barley—Two-rowed State	85	@ 87	
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	41¼	@ 43¼	
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@ 38	
Mixed Western	27	@ 30	
Hay—No. 1	80	@ 85	
Straw—Long Rye	—	@ 70	
Lard—City Steam	—	@ 6.30c	
Butter—Elgin Creamery	—	@ 18	
Dairy, fair to good	14	@ 17	
West. Im. Creamery	12	@ 15¼	
Factory	9	@ 13	
Cheese—State Factory	7¾	@ 9	
Skims—Light	7½	@ 9	
Western	7½	@ 8	
Eggs—State and Penn	14½	@ 15	
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 00	@ 80	
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25	@ 4 60	
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 50	@ 5 50	
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 60	@ 4 75	
Flour—Family	5 00	@ 5 25	
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@ 84	
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@ 39½	
Oats—No. 2, White	31¼	@ 31½	
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@ 74	
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 70	@ 6 25	
Corn—Steamer Yellow	43½	@ 46	
Oats—No. 2 White	32	@ 40	
Rye—State	65	@ 70	
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5¾	@ 6½	
Sheep—Live weight	4¾	@ 5	
Lambs	7	@ 8	
Hogs—Northern	5	@ 5¼	
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 00	@ 4 25	
Wheat—No. 2, Red, June	92½	@ 93	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, June	42½	@ 42¾	
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@ 33	
Potatoes—Early Rose	20	@ 30	
Butter—Creamery Extra	16	@ 17	
Cheese—Part skims	6	@ 7	

SIMON CAMERON.

Death of the Noted Pennsylvanian After a Short Illness.

A Sketch of His Long and Eventful Political Career.

GENERAL SIMON CAMERON.

General Simon Cameron died at his country place, at Donegal Springs, Penn., at about 8 o'clock in the evening in the ninety-first year of his age.

He was prostrated with paralysis of the right side on the 20th of June, and his death had been expected ever since.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon it was noticed that he was failing. He lost consciousness, and did not again rally. This was the beginning of the end. He failed rapidly, and life was almost gone by 6 o'clock, but not until a few minutes after 8 did he stop breathing.

At his bedside as the venerable ex-Senator was dying were gathered his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne McVeagh, James M. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. David Watt, Simon B. Cameron, Mrs. Richard Haldman, Mr. and Mrs. Chauvenet and the two physicians.

That afternoon an answer was received from Senator Don Cameron in response to the second cablegram sent him. It found him at Inverness, Scotland. He sailed for home at once.

Sketch of His Life.

Simon Cameron died in his ninety-first year, having been born in Lancaster County, Penn., on March 8, 1799, and left an orphan at an early age. He received a fair English education, and began to learn the printing trade at nine. He worked as a journeyman printer in Lancaster, Harrisburg and Washington, and so improved his opportunities that in 1820 he was editing a newspaper in Doylestown, Penn., and one in Harrisburg in 1822. As soon as he accumulated sufficient capital he became interested in banking and in railroad construction in the central part of the State. He was for a time Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

In 1845 he was elected to the United States Senate for the term which ended in 1849. During this period he acted with the Democrats on important party questions, such as the Missouri Compromise Bill. This was repealed in 1854, and Mr. Cameron became identified with the "People's Party," and subsequently merged with the Republicans. As the Republican candidate he was re-elected to the Senate for the full term of six years, beginning in 1857.

At the Republican Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln Mr. Cameron was strongly supported for the Presidency and again for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Lincoln, upon his inauguration called Mr. Cameron to the Cabinet as Secretary of War, and he proved equal to the arduous duties of the hour and the place.

Mr. Cameron resigned the War Secretaryship on January 11, 1862, and was at once appointed Minister to Russia.

His official conduct in a certain transaction was censured by the House of Representatives on April 30, 1862, but Mr. Lincoln immediately sent a message to Congress assuming with the other heads of departments an equal share in the responsibility.

He resigned as Minister to Russia on November 8, 1862, and remained at home until 1866, when he was again elected United States Senator and appointed Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the retirement of Mr. Sumner in 1872. He was sent to the Senate for the fourth time in 1873, but resigned in favor of his son.

On the occasion of his ninetieth birthday in March last, he was the recipient of many marks of esteem. The Pennsylvania Legislature visited him at his Harrisburg home in a body, congratulatory telegrams poured in on him from all over the country and his house was thronged with callers until after midnight. Notwithstanding his advanced age he continued to take an active interest in affairs until the last. Only a week before his death he wrote a letter to Governor Beaver, expressing his sympathy for the Johnstown sufferers and inclosing his check for $1000 to aid in relieving their distress.

Senator Cameron took particular pride in his Pennsylvania farm, where he for many years dispensed a graceful hospitality.

His wife, who died a few years ago, lived to celebrate her golden wedding. His children were Rachel, who married James Burnside, and is now dead; J. Brua Cameron, who was killed in the war; Simon, who is still living; Senator J. Donald Cameron, who is traveling in Europe; Margaret, who married Hon. Richard S. Haldiman, ex-Minister to Austria, and Virginia, who is the wife of ex-Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh.

SHOVELLED MONEY OUT.

Robbers Awe a Bank Cashier and Get Away With $20,750.

A daring robbery was committed at noon in Telluride, Col. While the cashier of the San Miguel Valley Bank, C. F. Painter, was alone in his private office counting up the day's business three masked men entered with revolvers in their hands. The leader at once demanded that all the cash be turned over to them.

Being alone and unarmed, the frightened cashier allowed one of the gang to enter behind the counter, and, with the aid of a toy shovel, fill his bag with all in sight. Having secured the money, the party made their way to the street, where they remounted their horses and departed to the mountains. An alarm was at once given. It was found that the robbers had taken $20,750.

NEARLY seven-eighths of the population of Zanzibar, Africa, are slaves. Some owners have a thousand slaves. A boy costs $20, a strong workman from $100 to $120, a pretty, young African from $50 to $100, Abyssinian women from $200 to $500. The women from Jeddah, in Arabia, bring fancy prices, while Surias come higher yet.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

HENRY B. FLAMM, a bookkeeper for the Marine National Bank, of Pittsburg, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling $35,000 of the bank's funds.

THE Manhattan Brass Company's works, in New York city, were totally destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $300,000.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, United States Commissioner to the Samoan Conference in Berlin, arrived in New York with a copy of the treaty for the State Department.

GEORGE MCCANN, who brutally murdered his wife Maggie with a hatchet recently, committed suicide by hanging himself from his cell door in Philadelphia.

MRS. CHARLES H. HALL committed suicide in her husband's drug store at Dallas, Penn., by taking carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate.

THE Seventh National Convention of Bureau of Statistics of Labor was held in the State House, Hartford, Conn. Numerous addresses, pertinent to the objects of the Convention, were made.

THE monument to Captain John Mason, called the "Defender of New England in 1637," was unveiled on Pequot Hill, the site of the old Pequot fort at Mystic, Conn.

MRS. LIZZIE BRENNAN, a widow about fifty years of age, has been arrested at Holyoke, Mass., on a warrant charging her with the murder, by arsenical poisoning, of her husband, Michael Brennan, and her two sons, Michael and Thomas.

WALTER HAMP, a butcher from Lancaster, Penn., murdered his wife at Springfield, Ill., and then committed suicide by shooting himself.

TUNIS LABEE expiated the crime of killing his wife on the gallows at Paterson, N. J. Labee was but thirty years old, and leaves a wife and child of six years in Holland. The woman he murdered by stabbing fifty-two times was but nineteen years old and a beautiful woman.

JOHN T. ROBBINS and Henry F. Hall, trading under the firm name of S. Robbins & Son, iron and steel manufacturers, Philadelphia, have failed. The liabilities are said to be $120,000.

DR. JOHN G. BROWN, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, died a few days ago at Gettysburg.

EUGENE THAYER, Doctor of Music, the eminent New York organist, committed suicide at Burlington, Vt., by shooting himself in the mouth.

EDWARD J. PHELPS, late our Minister at the Court of St. James, delivered the annual Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard University. Mr. Phelps's general subject was "International Relations."

THE Harvard freshmen beat Yale in the boat race at New London, Conn. Cornell was victor in the triangular college contest, beating Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania.

South and West.

L. J. DODGE, head sawyer in the Peyton-Kimball mill at West Superior, Wis., was accidentally thrown upon a saw and his body cut completely in two.

IN the Superior Court, at Atlanta, Ga., Tom Woolfolk, who murdered his family, consisting of nine persons, was convicted of murder in the first degree.

UNITED STATES troops have been ordered to the Flathead Reservation in Montana to quell disturbances among the Indians.

AT Ventura, Cal., the steamship W. L. Harrison was burned to the water's edge, causing a loss of about $80,000.

THE Pioneer Tannery, owned by McKay & Chisholm, was burned at Benicia, Cal. Loss, $200,000.

THE greatest failure in the history of the Northwest has occurred at St. Paul, Minn., the Eureka Improvement Company of that city making an assignment with liabilities between $700,000 and $1,000,000.

JOHN F. BEGGS, Senior Guardian of Camp No. 20, Clan-na-Gael, has been arrested in Chicago charged with complicity in the Cronin murder. Camp 20 has been disbanded.

ONE man was killed, two fatally hurt and eight people injured by a railway accident at Crooked Bayou, Ark. A passenger train plunged through a shattered bridge.

A MOB took a tramp, named Charles Ardell, who had murdered a peddler, from jail at Shepherdsville, Ky., and lynched him.

THE plant of the Denver (Col.) Brewing Company has been purchased by an English syndicate for $650,000.

ALICE BROWN, Postmistress at Benoitville, Wis., struck John Rose on the head with a club, inflicting injuries of which he died. Rose was intoxicated and Mrs. Brown acted in self-defense.

THREE boys from Kansas City, their ages ranging from twelve to fourteen years, were drowned while bathing at Sheffield, Mo. Their names were Edward Comp, Fred. H. Brice and Frank Oviatt.

WHILE playing in a wheat bin, which was being drawn off into a car, at Lima, Ohio, Ben Marks and Judson Horton, two young boys, were drawn into the chute and smothered to death.

GEORGE and Fred Sanisky, aged respectively twelve and twenty years, were drowned in the Des Moines River, near Des Moines, Iowa. George was bathing and got beyond his depth. Fred went to his brother's rescue, and both lost their lives.

Washington.

THE President returned to the White House from Cape May, N. J.

PRESIDENT HARRISON signed the papers asking the extradition of Martin Burke, charged with the murder of Dr. Cronin from Manitoba.

SOLICITOR HEPBURN has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury that there is nothing in the law to prohibit the landing of Chinese laborers who desire merely to pass through the territory of the United States in transit.

GABRIEL RENVILLE, Chief of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians in Dakota, accompanied by an interpreter, called on the Indian Bureau in Washington, to urge the settlement of the back annuities due these tribes since 1862, amounting in all to between $300,000 and $400,000.

DEPUTY SIXTH AUDITOR HARALSON and nine chiefs of division in the sixth auditor's office of the Treasury Department at Washington have been discharged.

SECRETARY TRACY has decided to grant an extension of the time allowed the builders of the cruiser Charleston in which to complete the vessel. The contractors asked for an extension of four months on account of defective plans.

COMMISSIONER TANNER, of the Pension Bureau, left Washington for Ottawa, Kan., where he was to deliver an address. He was also to speak at Crete, Neb., Council Bluffs and Lincoln.

COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY has asked to be relieved of duly as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, and he will be ordered to command the Baltimore.

CHIEF ENGINEER WILLIAM H. HUNT, of the United States Navy (retired), died at his residence in Washington, aged fifty-seven years. He entered the navy in 1853.

THE Attorney-General has rendered an opinion in which he holds that a national bank cannot be established anywhere in the territory of the five civilized Nations in the Indian Territory.

THE Secretary of the Navy has notified Rear Admiral Greer of his appointment as president of a board organized for the purpose of considering improved drill and tactics, rendered necessary by the advance in modern naval appliances.

SECRETARY TRACY has issued a general order reorganizing the Navy Department and assigning new duties to the different bureaus.

Foreign.

THE Shah of Persia arrived at Brussels, Belgium. He had a cordial interview with King Leopold and was entertained at luncheon in the Royal Palace.

T. J. CLAXTON & Co., of Montreal, Canada, have assigned, with liabilities amounting to $200,000.

THE sum of $15,000 has been forwarded from Berlin, Germany, to America for the benefit of the Johnstown sufferers.

THE Swiss Council, in view of its recent dispute with Germany, has decided to borrow the sum of $3,200,000 with which to purchase repeating rifles for the army.

THE English Royal Yacht Squadon met in London and adopted a resolution declaring it impossible to accept the terms of the new deed of gift of the America Cup. This action upon the part of the Englishmen puts an end to the Valkyrie contest.

SENOR MACLIS shot and stabbed his wife and then committed suicide at Ensenada, Lower California.

ENGLAND is having trouble with the Portuguese in Africa and with the French in Egypt.

THE immense warehouses in Hamburg, Germany, of Tiegen & Robertson, stored with oil, have been destroyed by fire with all their contents. The loss amounts to $500,000.

THE Princess Maud, youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, has been betrothed to the Earl of Fife, her father's bosom friend. The Princess is not yet out of her teens while the Earl is past forty.

THREE bandits were garroted at Cienfuegos, Cuba, for kidnapping a planter.

TWO NOTED WOMEN GONE.

Maria Mitchell, the Astronomer, and Carlotta Patti, the Famous Singer.

Maria Mitchell, the noted astronomer, died at 9:30 in the morning at the residence of Mrs. Benjamin H. Currier, in Lynn, Mass. She has suffered with a disease of the brain and been failing for the past year and a half. The remains were taken to Nantucket for burial.

Maria Mitchell was a daughter of William Mitchell, the astronomer, and was born in Nantucket, Mass., August 1, 1818. She early made such progress in mathematical and astronomical studies as to be able to assist her father in his investigations. She devoted much time to astronomical research, especially in the line of nebulæ and comets.

In 1847 came the discovery of the comet which introduced the young astronomer to the older astronomers. The King of Denmark gave her a gold medal in recognition of the discovery. There are seven other comets which she has found. She was in advance of other watchers in some cases by a few days, in others by only a few hours. Soon after 1847 Miss Mitchell went to Europe. In England she was the guest of Sir John Herschell and Sir George Airy, then astronomer royal at Greenwich.

In 1865 Miss Mitchell was called to the chair of astronomy at Vassar College, where she remained until 1888, when she offered her resignation. The trustees refused to accept it, but granted her leave of absence. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon her in 1852 by Hanover, and by Columbia in 1888.

Carlotta Patti.

Carlotta Patti de Munck has just died in Paris in the forty-ninth year of her age. She was the daughter of Salvatore Patti, an Italian singer, and of a Spanish mother, well known before her marriage with Patti as Signora Barili. She was a sister of the famous Adelina Patti-Nicolini.

Carlotta Patti was one of the greatest song birds of the world, and had it not been for her defect of lameness she would have rivaled if not eclipsed the famo of her sister Adelina. As it was, her sphere was restricted, and her reputation was less general.

Her voice was the marvel of her time; and was probably the highest soprano ever known; while her execution has been regarded as extraordinary.

She tried the experiment of singing in opera, appearing in the "Magic Flute," where the heroine is not obliged to be active, but her physical limitations made her efforts unsuccessful.

As a concert singer her fame was world wide. But this success did not satisfy her ambition, and toward the last she grew to be a disappointed and unhappy woman.

It was a sore trial to her pride to be regarded as so inferior to her sister, when she felt, but for the misfortune of her lameness, that she would have been the greater Patti. Of late years she has not appeared frequently in public. In 1879 she married the well known violincellist Ernst de Munck.

LOST IN THE HUDSON.

A Boating Party Near Albany Run Down by a Tug.

One of the saddest drowning calamities that has over occurred in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., took place the other evening, resulting in the death of six young people who made up a merry rowing party on the Hudson. Joseph A. Cole was the sole survivor. The drowned are: Edward Cole, Maud Horner, Mary Hennessy, John Mattimore, Maggie Horner, Kate Ryan.

The oldest of the girls was seventeen. The party started out shortly before 8 o'clock to enjoy a row on the river. They occupied a commodious barge and rowed up the Hudson along the islands opposite the lumber district. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, they turned about and rowed slowly back towards the city, still keeping near the island. At this time Edward Cole and Mattimore held the oars. Joseph Cole sat in the stern of the boat playing the accordeon. How the girls were seated, Joseph, who alone escaped, does not remember. It seems altogether likely that Joseph was the only one looking in the direction which the boat was taking, and he was probably paying more attention to his instrument than to what was going on ahead.

Suddenly out of the semi-darkness came a tug bearing down at full speed upon the little boat. Joseph saw it and warned the rowers. That is the last of which he has any distinct recollection. Then there was a crash and all became a blank. When Joseph recovered consciousness he was on board the tug, the only one left alive of the party of seven.

The tug which was the cause of the disaster is the Evelyn, owned by Clinton Robinson, of Troy, N. Y. The Captain claims that he did not see the boat containing the party until he was nearly upon it. Then he blew his whistle, but it was too late.

A Farm School for Street Arabs.

There is a queer little school on an island down Boston harbor, known as the farm school, and it is truly a Bostonian institution. Over fifty years ago it was organized for "idle and morally exposed" boys, and Thompson's Island was bought. The school is not a reformatory, however, and now admits no boy objectionable from a moral standpoint. Over 1600 boys have been educated there, and have gone from their water-surrounded alma mater to positions of honor and trust. Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, drawing, instrumental and vocal music are taught. There are shops in which they become skilled in the use of tools and learn trades. A few days ago the friends and relatives of the boys went to the island on a special steamer to inspect the school and have a grand time. It was the first visit since last November. *New York Star.*

Nose-Boring.

Another case of nose-boring has recently come to light. This time the nasal appendage was the property of Charles Knapp, of Delanco, N. J., which was knocked off in a railroad accident about three years ago. A couple of skillful surgeons soon succeeded in replacing the severed member, but their substitute lacked a nostril, and breathing through it was an impossibility until after several applications of an electrical cauterizing needle, by which the obstacle was overcome. In all other respects the nose was as good as new.—*Times-Democrat.*

Gull's Eggs.

Gull's eggs are among the curiosities of the San Francisco market. They are twenty-five cents a dozen, and are brought chiefly from the Farallones in the fishing schooners. The handsome eggs of the murr bird will also be introduced into the market within the next two or three weeks. The gull's eggs are said to taste a little fishy, as might be expected, but the "murr" eggs are as great a delicacy as the plover's of the Old World, which they greatly resemble.

A Piece of Her Mind.

A lady correspondent has this to say:

"I want to give a piece of my mind to a certain class who object to advertising, when it costs them anything—this won't cost them a cent. I suffered a living death for nearly two years with headaches, backache, in pain standing or walking, was being literally dragged out of existence, my misery increased by drugging. At last, in despair, I committed the sin of trying an advertised medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it restored me to the blessedness of sound health. I honor the physician who, when he knows he can cure, has the moral courage to advertise the fact." The medicine mentioned is *guaranteed* to cure those delicate diseases peculiar to females. Read printed guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

THE total consumption of rubber of all grades in the United States last year was 30,000,000 pounds, the total value of which was $15,000,000.

There are people using Dobbins's Electric Soap to-day who commenced its use *in* 1865. Would this be the case were it not the purest and *most economical* soap made. Ask your grocer for it. Look out for imitations. *Dobbins's.*

G. W. CHILDS offers a $50 prize to the man passing the best examination for entrance to Princeton's next freshman class.

"For seven long years I struggled away farming, running a mill, &c., until I was fortunately introduced to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., by my brother, and I went to work at once, and in *seven months* I had made more clear money than I had made in the seven years before. They took me right by the hand from the start and seemed to be very glad of the chance to show me how to do it." This is about what a young man said a year or so ago of the above-mentioned firm. Since that time he has been steadily at work for them, and is now one of the happiest men in America. If you need employment, it would be a good thing for you to follow this young man's example.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Im'igrat'n Board, Portland, Ore.

A Pocket Cigar Case and five of "Tansill's Punch," all for 25c.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Make No Mistake

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative powers superior to any other article of the kind before the people. Be sure to get Hood's.

"In one store the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was, I had taken it, was perfectly satisfied with it, and did not want any other."—MRS. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE or do you wish to buy a farm? If so address CURTIS & WRIGHT, 233 Broadway, N. Y

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN

For Stablemen and Stockmen.

CURES

Cuts, Swellings, Bruises, Sprains, Galls, Strains, Lameness, Stiffness, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Contractions, Flesh Wounds, Stringhalt, Sore-Throat, Distemper, Colic, Whitlow, Poll Evil, Fistula, Tumors, Splints, Ringbones and Spavin in its early Stages. Directions with each bottle.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

N Y N U—26

GOLD AND SILVER

FOR 25 cts. we will send, Post Paid, a handsome Cabinet of Beautiful Ore Specimens from 20 different mines in Colorado. Address Rocky Mountain Specimen Co., Denver, Colo.

JONES

HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.

5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for $60.

Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Government LANDS.

MILLIONS of ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. SEND FOR Publications with Maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent free. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner. St. Paul, Minn.

Wonderful

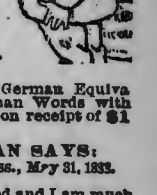
GERMAN DICTIONARY

OF 624 PAGES

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

A FIRST-CLASS DICTIONARY

AT VERY SMALL PRICE.



It gives English Words with the German Equivalents and Pronunciation and German Words with English Definitions. Sent postpaid on receipt of $1

READ WHAT THIS MAN SAYS:

SALEM, MASS., *May* 31, 1889.

Book Pub. House, 134 Leonard St.:

The German Dictionary is received and I am much pleased with it. I did not expect to find such clear print in so cheap a book. Please send a copy to —— and inclosed find $1 for same. M. M. HASKELL.

Address

BOOK PUB. CO.,

134 Leonard Street, New York City.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

FREE Large MARRIAGE PAPER and particulars of our association that pays over $1,000 AT MARRIAGE. Address THE CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio.

DUTCHER'S FLY KILLER

Makes a clean sweep. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies. Stops buzzing around ears, diving at eyes, tickling your nose, skips hard words and secures peace at trifling expense. Send 25 cents for 5 sheets to F. DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD

Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich

FREE An elegant piece of music. The "Opera" Waltz Song. Send name and address on postal card. Peek & Son, 210 W. 47th St., New York.

Agents wanted. $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Cat'l'gue and sample free. C. E. MARSHALL, Buffalo, N. Y.

Abaltio for Cancer

Is the only successful treatment. After removing the cancer we prevent reformation by eradicating cancerous poisons from the system. Write for circulars to

Holland Medical and Surgical Institute,

64 DELAWARE AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Female Weakness is successfully treated by our eminent specialist, after all others have failed.

Dr. Lobb, After ALL others fail, consult 329 N. 15th St. PHILA., PA.

Twenty years' continuous practice in the treatment and cure of the awful effects of early vice, destroying both mind and body. Medicine and treatment for one month, Five Dollars, sent securely sealed from observation to any address.

Book on Special Diseases free.

Big G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE

for all domestic animals, will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases, our guarantee is worth something. **Colic must be treated promptly.** Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, **ready when needed,** and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's, enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.

Address DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.

I use Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen. ISAAC MOOG, *Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York.*

We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture." Would not be without it as long as we have horses. ISAAC MOSES & BRO., *Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton, Pa.*

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C., WILL GET YOUR PENSION without DELAY.

THE BEST PRICE COUGH 25 CTS. MEDICINE.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,
Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25
For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.

THURSDAY, 27th ult, was commencement day at the Michigan University. There were 438 graduates and Yeljoro Ons, a Japanese, took the highest honors of the class. The Japs, not satisfied with American ideas, are carrying off honors at American universities, and well, they may when they earn them. Japan is more American to day than it is Asiatic.

LAST week witnessed the burial of two distinguished American women, Mrs. Lucy Hayes and Miss Maria Mitchell. Mrs. Hayes was a good woman, a typical American wife and mother, but the world would have taken small notice of her death had she not spent four years at Washington as the mistress of the white house. Miss Mitchell achieved fame as a successful astronomer and the scientific world bestowed many deserved honors upon her.—*Tribune.*

HON. SAMUEL S. MEHARD, President Judge of Mercer county asserted before the amendment election, that he would be guided in the matter of liquor licenses by the will of his constituents, no matter what the result in the state might be. As a consequence the majority for the amendment in Mercer county was 3856, the largest given by any county in the state. It was an emphatic declaration of the will of the people and Judge Mehard will fulfill his promise.

EARLY in May, a reporter of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, so successfully feigned insanity as to deceive the attending physician, and thereby gained admittance to the insane ward of the city almshouse. During his week's stay there, he carefully noted all that transpired, and a sensation was caused by the publication of his report. An investigation ensued which resulted, last week, in the conviction of three of the keepers for brutal treatment of the patients. Not satisfied with the correction of this abuse, the *Inquirer* has sent another reporter into the city's slums, and his week's experience as a bummer is portrayed in Monday's issue. The *Inquirer* is doing good work for Philadelphia in unearthing scenes and places of which the city's guardians are apparently ignorant.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Managers of the State Reformatory Refuse to Obey an Order from Court.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of last Thursday contains the foilowing:

In April last, Judge Hare, sitting in the new court house, committed John Arrison, who had been guilty of malicious mischief, to the Pennsylvania Reformatory at Huntingdon. Subsequently he reconsidered the commitment and directed his discharge. A certified copy of the record of the reconsideration and discharge was sent to the authorities at the reformatory by Mr. Hensley, and in reply he has received the following letter:

"HUNTINGDON, June 24, 1889,
"Mr. A. WILSON HENSLEY.

"DEAR SIR: I do not see how we can recognize you or any other court officials in asking the discharge of prisoners committed to the reformatory. It is all wrong to commit men to this institution if they are to remain less than a year. It is demoralizing to the inmates to have men come and leave in sixty or ninety days, and we shall hold all short-term men, as we have a right to, the maximum penalty of the offense for which they are convicted.

Very truly yours,
"H. G. FISHER,
"President Board of Managers."

This could not be communicated to Judge Hare, as he is on his way to Carlsbad, Bavaria. The act of April 20, 1887, provides that, "Any court in this Commonwealth exercising criminal jurisdiction may sentence to the said Reformatory any male criminal between the ages of 15 and 25 years, and not known to have been previously sentenced to a State Prison in this or any other State or country, upon the conviction in such court of such male person of a crime punishable under existing laws in a State Prison. And the said Board of Managers shall receive and take into said Reformatory all male prisoners of the class aforesaid, who shall be legally sentenced on conviction as aforesaid; and all existing laws requiring the courts of this Commonwealth to sentence to the State Prison male prisoners convicted of any criminal offense between the ages of 15 and 25 years, and not known to have been previously sentenced to a State Prison in this Commonwealth or any other State or country, shall be applicable to the said Reformatory, so far as to enable courts to sentence the class of prisoners so last defined to said Reformatory and not to a State Prison.

"Any person who shall be convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment in the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntingdon, and who upon conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment therein, shall be imprisoned according to this act and not otherwise.

"Every sentence to the Reformatory of a person hereafter convicted of a felony or other crime, shall be a general sentence to imprisonment in the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, and the courts of this Commonwealth imposing such sentence shall not fix or limit the duration thereof. The term of such imprisonment of any person so convicted and senteced shall be terminated by the Board of Managers of the Reformatory, as authorized by this act; but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced."

This is the first time in this county that the question has been raised. The judges of the court have power to reconsidered the sentences at any time during the term in which they were imposed, and it remains to be seen whether the authority vested in the managers of the Huntingdon Reformatory abrogates that power with respect to commitment to that institution.

Play Fair and Tell the Truth.

EDITORS ITEM:—An article has recently been published in the *Local News*, and other papers, signed by "Rural Republican," and as Republicans may be misled by some of the statements it contains a reply may not be out of place. The article was written in Huntingdon expressly for Mr. Beck, and certainly contains enough fulsome praise to satisfy the egotism of any candidate.

It is a mistake to say this town does not support candidates from the country, indeed the reverse of that is the case. There is not to-day a single officer in this county who was not supported in convention by delegates from Huntingdon. It is so unfair to charge that the Sheriff's office has been filled from Huntingdon that no sensible man will believe it. Let us look and see if the assertion is true: During the past twenty-seven years we have had nine sheriffs, only two of whom were citizens of this town when nominated, to wit, George M. McAlevy and J. G. Isenberg. The others are as follows: G. W. Johnston, Barree; J. F. Bathurst, Franklin; D. R. P. Neely, Dublin; Amon Houck, Broad Top City; T. K. Henderson, (Democrat), Morris; S. H. Irvin, Franklin, and W. J. Geissinger, Penn; a majority of them from the upper end, so that that end of the county has not fared so badly as the indiscreet wtiter of the article would have the public believe. When "Rural (?) Republican" undertakes to array the other parts of the county against Huntingdon he develops evidence of political lunacy. Without Huntingdon's large Republican vote, a nomination would not be worth much, but the Republicans of this town are ready to support the nominee whoever he may be, whether he comes from the upper end, the interior or the lower end.

Take the list of officers in the county to-day and with one exception they all come from the country. This town has no disposition to discriminate against the upper end; we have supported candidates from the upper end in the past and will do so in the future, but at this time we feel that we have a candidate in Huntingdon that should be nominated. But the fact is the upper end is not asking for the sheriff near so earnestly as this article would make us believe, and the attempt to call on the country to stand by this particular candidate is at least amusing and—cheeky. We are generous enough to say that all the candidates are competent and any one of them would be able to fill the office acceptably.

HUNTINGDON REPUBLICAN.

Peddling Restricted.

In answer to inquiry, Governor Beaver approved the Hawkers and Peddlers Bill passed at the last session of the Legislature. The bill absolutely prohibits the hawking and peddling of foreign goods, wares and merchandise without license, except that persons residing within the State may sell articles of their own manufacture without license. License to hawk or peddle can only be obtained by citizens of the United States and residents of the country for at least one year, on the certificate of two respectable practicing physicians of the county that the applicant, by reason of bodily infirmity, is unable to procure a livelihood at his trade, if he has any, or by bodily labor. This will virtually abolish the peddling by foreigners and will thus protect our merchants who pay a license.—*Globe.*

New Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Lake Shad and Lake Herring in any quantity desired.

Large Stock of Queen's-ware, just arrived.

Also, Full Line of General Merchandise. At G. W. Wright's, Mapleton, Penn's.

ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR SHERIFF.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
JACKSON LAMBERSON.
Huntingdon, Pa., April 30, '89.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
THOS. M. OAKS,
Huntingdon, Pa., May 17, 1889.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 25th 1888.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Altoona Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15		
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 14	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 33	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 49	Duncannon	11 05	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 16	Newport	10 36	5 55	9 00
	9 52	5 36	Thompsout'n	10 17	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 54	Port Royal	10 01	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	6 00	Mifflin	9 56	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 34	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 32	Granville	9 27	4 29	7 37
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 10	4 12	7 22
5 40	11 39	7 10	N. Hamilton	8 50	3 51	7 02
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 44	3 46	6 57
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 36	3 38	6 50
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 31	3 32	6 44
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 20	3 20	6 33
6 25	12 31	7 54	Petersburg	8 05	3 06	6 20
6 33	12 40	8 01	Barree	7 58	2 59	6 14
6 40	12 46	8 07	Spruce Creek	7 52	2 53	6 09
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 47	2 42	5 58
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 35	2 35	5 52
7 11	1 16	8 34	Tipton	7 25	2 26	5 44
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 17	2 18	5 36
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 11	2 11	5 31
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 00	2 06	5 20
12 45			Pittsburg		6 55	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:40, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 9.00 p. m., daily, Altoona, 1:00 a. m., Huntingdon, 2:00; Harrisburg, 5:00, and arrives at Philadelphia at 8:25 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:10; Altoona, 3:30, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:20 p. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 30	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 22	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25
		Bedford		
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	11 57	4 16	Robertsdale	L9 15	6 00	1 10
6 29	11 44	4 05	Cook's	9 26	6 13	1 23
6 21	11 36	3 57	Rocky Ridge	9 34	6 21	1 31
6 15	11 30	3 52	Cole's	9 39	6 27	1 37
5 40	10 54	3 22	Saltillo	10 09	6 57	2 06
5 20	10 45	3 15	Three Springs	10 16	7 05	2 14
5 08	10 29	3 01	*Beersville	10 29	7 20	2 27
4 52	10 04	2 47	Rockhill	10 42	7 35	2 42
4 22	9 34	2 16	Shirley	10 58	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 25	2 08	*Augh. Mills	11 06	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 05	1 55	Mount Union	11 20	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4, moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 28	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 47
6 21	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 54
6 13	9 25	*Cedar Rock	9 45	5 02
6 09	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 06
6 03	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 12
5 51	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 24
5 42	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 33

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

Keystone Roller Flouring Mills.

Don't Be Deceived!

Our Flour is equal to any in the market and cheaper than the cheapest. Our Chops and Grain are pure and clean and cannot be excelled in quality or price. They are always open for inspection.

Coal. Coal. Coal.

A car-load of Lump Coal will be in this week. Coal men say it is more lasting than Cannel Coal and is much easier on stoves. It is entirely free from dirt and slate. Try half-a-ton.

Closed.

The Mill will be closed on each Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. We must do this, to give ourselves a few hours' time to prepare for the coming week.

Accounts.

No accounts will be carried over 30 or 60 days, unless by special contract.

Notice!

Each one of our customers will receive a bill on or about the first of each month, giving an itemized account of all unpaid purchases made during the month, as well as of all money received in payment of same.

We adopt the above method in order to enable customers to assist us in keeping accounts straight, and we most earnestly request that each one will carefully examine their bill, and, should any mistake be discovered, report same for correction.

Thanking all for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same, we are,
Very Respectfully,

HIMES BROS.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, July 3, 1889.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant Burgess—W. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High-Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax-Collector & Treasurer— ———
School-Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter. W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
Judge-of-Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, ———.
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, B. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I.O.O.F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. J. B. Ewing, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, Elmer E. Bell, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock. a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor. Superintendent, Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield. B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

Ah, husband, do not scold your wife
And make her poor heart ache,
Because she can't build pies like those
Your mother used to make.

That is, unless your quite prepared
To see the whole thing through,
And buy her hats and bonnets, as
Her father used to do.

—Every tramp carries a roamin' nose.

—Always go right, and you won't get left.

—Where are you going to spend the Fourth?

—The wheat harvest will crowd the hay-making.

—The season for shooting woodcock opens this week.

—Raspberries are now taking the place of the strawberry.

—The noisy bang of the fire-cracker is again heard in the land.

—Accidents by falling from cherry trees are now in order.

—Buckwheat flour is said to be sure death to cabbage worms.

—Beware of the Johnstown tramp sufferer. He is a fraud.

—A vegetable diet is the most wholesome for the warm season.

—It is unsafe to go very far from home without an umbrella.

—There is another probability that sugar will advance in price.

—With this week, there will be shortening put into the days again.

—Coffee is taking a downward drop, to the delight of the housekeepers.

—It is feared the young partridges have all been destroyed by the recent heavy rains.

—Harry D. Johnston is rusticating among friends at his home, Ickesburg, Perry county.

—Chalmers Montgomery, of Altoona, has been visiting friends in this place for some days past.

—Judge Clarkson, of Cassville, paid us a very pleasant call on Thursday last. Come again, Judge.

—John S. Henderson has secured the agency for the "History of the Johnstown Flood," and he is canvassing for the same.

—Messrs. Mattern and Randolph have just completed several contracts of painting in Trough Creek Valley. Everybody is pleased with their work.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, Heart Burn, Costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Downs' Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended or money refunded. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—For Sale—An Osborne reaper, good as new. Has been in use but one year. The reaper, which is at the Irwin farm, will be sold considerably under value. Call on or address, C. W. Weaver, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Mrs. A. M. Fisher is visiting friends in Hare's Valley.

—Most of the business places in town will be closed to-morrow.

—Ira V. Rex has been appointed assistant agent at this station.

—The corn looks well mainly, and warm weather is just what it needs.

—Miss Cora Hertzler, of Huntingdon, is visiting the family of S. P. Stubbs.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—D. M. Cowher last Sunday had the pleasure of a visit from his brother John, who resides in Tyrone.

—Mrs. E. Brown and Mrs. Emma Anderson were last week appointed postmasters at Colfax and Eagle Foundry, respectively.

—For Sale Cheap—One Acme Pulverizing Harrow and one Hagerstown Hand or Foot-dump Hay Rake. Both new. D. M. EVANS.

—The apiary of A. W. Swope, Esq., was increased by six swarms last week. He now has twenty-one skeps of as busy bees as one could wish to see.

—Prof. J. W. Elliott has selected Shade Gap as the location for his summer normal and select school. The term will open Monday, July 15, 1889.

—Among the Mapleton people that visited the devastated Conemaugh valley last week were H. H. Swope and wife, R. C. Fields and wife, and Allison Heeter.

—The Fulton county Democrats have nominated Wm. H. Pittman, of Thompson township, for sheriff, and John D. Smith, of Brush Creek township, for County Treasurer.

—Capt. Elijah White, of Huntingdon, came to town on Monday and will spend some time with his children here. His health is much improved since his former visit to Mapleton.

—Our friend, Prof. J. B. Boring has been elected to teach in room No. 12, of the Huntingdon school building. It is a wise selection, and we feel confident he will render satisfaction.

—Passenger trains are gradually closing the gap in making schedule time, caused by cautious running over temporary tressles and imperfect road-bed. Soon every train will be on time.

—Mrs. Adam Crouse has favored us with four large beets of this season's growth. Mrs. Crouse must well understand gardening, to be able to produce such vegetables so early in the season.

—The office of the Adams express company was removed to the station yesterday. R. M. McCoy, of Duncannon, succeeds W. B. Stone as agent and J. K. Gillam succeeds J. B. Ewing as division foreman.

—Children's day services will be held in the U. B. church, next Sunday, at 10.30 o'clock, at which time a collection will be taken for the benefit of the church of Johnstown. It is hoped that all will give liberally.

—Oliver Mordorf, of Carlisle, has been elected to the position of Moral and Secular Instructor at the Reformatory. Mr. Mordorf is highly recommended for deep piety, ripe scholarship, and ability to handle men.

—For Sale or Rent—I offer the store-room, known as Foster's store-room, situate on Main street, Mapleton, for sale until July 15. If not sold by that time, will rent for a term of 8 years, at reasonable rate. Call on or address, A. J. Foster, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—J. E. Sponeybarger and children, of Patterson, were visitors to Mapleton last week. James looks well and wears his hat more sidewise than he was wont to do when a resident of Mapleton. The cause of his elation is the arrival of a big boy at his house on the 20th ult.

—A sharp taker is making a good income by advertising a sure method of killing all insects. When you send him fifty cents you will receive a printed card on which are these words: Get your insects to smoke cigarettes, and they will die within an hour. So long.

—For the effectual protection of woolen goods against the ravages of moths, the use of cedar wood boxes and closets is insufficient, and it is stated that there is no other means of protection against this destructive insect but perfectly to inclose the woolens and furs in material which is not attacked by the moth, such as cotton cloth. Woolen goods brushed clean from dust, folded together and put into cotton bags, which were well tied, have been found perfectly intact when taken out at the close of the seasons.

Mapleton Borough School Board.

The new school board met and organized last Saturday evening. J. P. Wilson was elected president, A. M. Parker, secretary, and J. K. Robley, treasurer. The board then adjourned until the 4th inst., when they will meet and consider the advisability of establishing an additional school, laying a tax, making repairs to the building, painting and refurnishing the school house, fixing teachers' salaries, and such other business as may be brought before the board.

The ITEM offers to the honorable gentlemen who constitute the board, a few suggestions. The assessment for 1889 amounts to something over $66,000, or about one-third more than last year. Don't think because of this increase, there should be a decrease in the number of mills laid for school purposes. Remember, that about $7000 of this increase of valuation is of occupations which are not taxable for school purposes when a poll tax is laid. There have been many improvements added to the borough, also included in the assessment which helps to make the increase. Furthermore, the school building is badly in need of repairs and paint. It is better to put the taxes all in one than to be at the expense of laying and collecting a special tax for their repairs. It is much cheaper in the end. Make the tax a 13 mill tax and apply the surplus to refitting and refurnishing the school rooms.

We should have four schools in this borough. Last winter there were 134 pupils enrolled in the three schools or an average of 45 for each school. There are 180 children of school age in this borough. True, all will not attend. Most of those who do attend are under 12 years of age. It is a lamentable fact that the number of young men and young ladies in our schools is so small. But, the advanced school should not be so crowded as to prevent the most thorough drill. The advanced pupils need all the mental training that can be given tnem, and in order that they may receive this, their progress should not be retarded by filling this school with those who cannot keep pace with them.

School houses are cheaper than reformatories in the long run and money judiciously applied for school purposes is never misspent. Mr. Directors, please repair and refurnish the school rooms, establish the fourth school, lay a 13 mill tax, select good teachers at fair salaries, and look carefully after the schools. The ITEM will devote at least one column, and so much more as is necessary, each week during the school near to public school work. We want to see our schools attain a still higher rank.

—Judging from the vast number of cabbage plants set out last month, the saur kraut crop will be simply immense.

—A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand, will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—H. C. Beck, of Morris township, was in town on Monday. He is candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff and was looking up his interests in this vicinity. He is a good man, served his country faithfully as a soldier, and would make a good sheriff.

—Mr. John Stoner and wife, of Iowa City, Iowa, spent Sunday in this place. They were visiting their cousins, Messrs. W. H. and M. L. Rex. Mr. and Mrs. Stoner were formerly of Cumberland County, Pa., and this is their first visit to the Keystone state since their removal to the west, over twenty-five years ago. They will spend sometime, visiting friends in their native state.

—By the recently adopted statue all dogs are now personal property and subject of larceny, there being a tax on each male dog of fifty cents, and upon each female dog of one dollar. This tax is to be assessed in the usual way and paid to the treasurer of the township Board of School Directors annually. The money thus received is to be devoted to payment of claims for sheep killed when the owners of sheep-killing dogs cannot be discovered. When, however, at the end of any current year there is a surplus of $100 in the sheep fund, it shall be turned over to the School Directors for the school fund.

Notice to Contributors.

There have been several contributions to the relief of the needy at this place which have not been reported to the committee in charge of the distribution. It is desired that all contributions be reported to the committee of which the Burgess, Dr. J. G. Spangler, is chairman, in order that those so favored by personal friends may not receive of the general fund when others not so favored are in sore need.

—For Sale—A large two-story dwelling house, with large kitchen. Building new, large lot, all necessary out-buildings, well of water, etc. Situate on Reservoir street, Mapleton Borough. Possession given at any time. Good reasons for selling. For further particulars, call on or address, Samuel Spangler, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Our esteemed friend, G. D. Wood of Mapleton, and James Cook, of Beavertown, are married to the prettiest and kindest pair of twins in Pennsylvania. They are the daughters of Mr. John Spangler, of Trough Creek Valley, and their generally attractive personalities and gentle womanliness have combined to make them two of the most attractive of wives. We wish Mr. Wood and his bride much happiness.—*Jason.*

—To-morrow, Thursday, will be a day of patriotic rejoicing by Americans. It is the one-hundred-and-thirteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States. Let Young America rejoice, be happy, enthusiastic, and patriotic. Be careful in demonstrating your patriotism in fireworks, to handle with caution the treacherous things, so no injury may result to rob any one of the great pleasure anticipated.

—W. A. Hight of Cassville, who for the past few years has been carrying the mails between Mill Creek and Broad Top city, via Cassville, completed his contract last Saturday. The mail is now a daily mail between Mill Creek and Cassville and Mr. Hight refused to take the contract at the price named. J. B. Shuman has agreed to carry it for two months, or until the contractors sublet it, Mr. Hight on Monday commenced running a stage line between Cassville and Mapleton. He will carry passengers on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and merchandise the other three days of each week. This will be a great convenience to both Mapleton and Cassville and we hope the venture will meet with the success it merits. See advertisement.

Auditors' Statement of the Mapleton Borough School Fund.

Account of W. F. Gillam, collector of Mapleton Borough School Fund for the year ending June 30, 1889:

DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$750.99	
To 5 per cent. additional on $101.63	5.08	
To amount overpaid to Treasurer	18.66	
CR.		
By exonerations		5.00
By 5 per cent. off $379.34		18.96
By Collector's commission		29.61
By bond and notices		2.00
By amount paid to Treasurer		719.16
	774.73	774.73

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of J. K. Robley, Treasurer of Mapleton Borough School Fund for the year ending June 30th, 1889:

DR.

To amount in treasury from last year	62.90	
To amt. of state appropriation	230.60	
To amt. received from Collector Gillam	719.16	
To amt. received from Secretary for rent of room	11.00	
CR.		
By vouchers as follows:		
For teachers' wages,		687.50
For reading chart		11.67
For Secretary's wages		12.00
For making fires		12.00
For 1 doz. erasers and express		1.75
For repairs		35.03
D. C. Heck, plastering, $4.50		
Phillips & Son, lumber and supplies, $9.88.		
J. W. Baker, carpentering, $2.50.		
J. K. Robley, carpentering, painting, etc., $7.03.		
W. H. Spangler, stove-pipe, $3.00.		
Mrs. E. Long, cleaning, $7.00		
A. M. Parker, grates, $1.12		
For fuel		58.90
J. P. Wilson, coke, $48.21		
B. F. Baker, wood, $1.50		
F. Kyle, cutting wood, $1.44		
D. Thompson, wood, $4.00		
L. L. Parker, cutting wood, $3.75		
By refunding order to Collector Gillam		18.66
By 2 per cent. to Treasurer		16.75
By balance in Treasury		169.40
	1023.66	1023.66
Balance in Treasury		$169.40

We, the auditors of Mapleton Borough, do certify that we have examined the accounts, vouchers, etc., of the Collector and Treasurer of the Mapleton Borough School Fund, and find them as above stated.

Witness our hands this 29th day of June, A. D., 1889.

V. B. MCCARTHY,
I. N. SWOPE,
GEO. W. WRIGHT,
} Auditors.

J. G. GILLAM.

After The Flood.

We are again able to get Goods from the cities. For two weeks, communications by rail, both east and west, were cut off, which, with the damage we sustained, gave us the "blues," but we are on top again.

Goods are coming in every day. Give us 60 days' time and you will not believe, judging from the appearance of our store, that the flood struck us. We received $500 worth of Goods last week and will receive over $1,000 worth this week.

We sell all damaged Goods at a sacrifice. They must go and are going fast.

Before the flood, we advertised that we had secured the agency for the celebrated W. L. Douglas shoes and that we would have a stock of them on hand about the first of June. The flood delayed their arrival, but they came to hand last week. They are selling rapidly. We have a few pairs left, but we have ordered a new supply. They will be here in a few days.

Respectfully,
J. G. GILLAM.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

——The sophomore class of Lehigh University cremated Calculus in "Indian style."

——At the Republican Convention of Jefferson County Hon. Henry K. Boyer was endorsed for State treasurer.

——A committee was appointad to investigate the conduct of the President of the Common Council of Reading.

——The water in the Susquehanna has receded, and all danger of a second flood is thought to have been removed.

Application has been made by the attorneys for "Red Nose" Mike, the murderer of Paymaster McClure, for a reprieve.

——Josiah S. Pearce, of Ardmore, was elected president of the State Association of Funeral Directors, in session in Hazleton.

——Hon. Marriott Brosius made the annual address to the graduating class of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester.

——Chambersburg will construct an additional reservoir to supply the town with water, as the present supply is insufficient.

——Mrs. Sarah Hartranft, a widow of Hazleton, committed suicide by jumping into a well. She had been melancholy for some time.

——Dr. F. C. Seiberling, of Lynn, sustained serious injuries by being thrown away from his carriage while his horse was running away.

——A destructive freight wreck occurred at Dauphin. Two engines and a large number of cars were demolished. No lives reported lost.

——The Lackawanna Fertilizer Company of Scranton, has been ordered by the State health authorities to close or move its works from Erie.

——The Robesonia Iron Company's ore rights are again being the subject of litigation. Judge McPherson had the disposition of the case.

——McCormick's Island, opposite Harrisburg is literally packed with all kinds of refuse from the flood, besides millions of feet of lumber and boom logs.

——The Republican Convention of Delaware County endorsed Hon. Henry K. Boyer for State treasurer and adopted a resolution in favor of High License.

——The work of dismantling the old college building at Gettysburg has been commenced, partitions and floors having been removed, and the work is progressing rapidly.

——The friends of the defeated Prohibitory amendment in Allegheny City intend to inaugurate a movement for a new party independent of the regular Prohibition party.

——The Nottingham Colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company discharged 260 Huns and Poles and have given notice that no one will be employed who has not had five years' experience in gaseous mines.

——A stock company was organized at Mahanoy City, for the purpose of starting a hosiery mill. A large number of girls will be given employment when in full operation.

——Charles A. Reeser, of Reading, went to Hula with a party to fish. While fishing from a high bank he was taken with a fit and fell in the water, drowning before he could be rescued.

——Thomas Gorman, of Archbald, entered suit against Jones, Simpson & Co., coal operators at Archbald, for $10,000 damages for injuries received in the mines, caused through the alleged negligence of the operators.

——A freight train ran into the rear end of another on the Northern Central Railroad, below Clark's Ferry. The engine and several cars were badly damaged and one man was slightly injured.

——The Body of E. L. Pratt, a medicine peddler, was found in the abandoned tunnel near Roxbury. There was a bullet wound in the head, and a large sum of money Pratt was known to have with him was missing.

——H. F. Voight, cashier of the defunct Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of Pittsburg, pleaded nolo contendere to the charges of perjury, embezzlement, altering the books and making false entries. He was remanded for sentence.

——A convention of river miners has been called for June 26 at Monongahela City to consider the wage question and the abolition of the "pluck-me store" system. A strong effort will be made to get a large representation from the fourth pool.

——The Columbia Iron Company, which has had a strike on hand for nine weeks, put on its bar and guide mill. All the furnaces are filled and the strike is practically off. All the iron mills in Columbia are now running.

——Peter Treas, councilman from the Third Ward, Danville, accidentally shot himself through the arm while gunning and died from loss of blood. He was about 53 years old, and was a prominent member of the Democratic party.

——The wife of John Wagner of Bellefonte, met with a painful accident. Her boy had brought home a dynamite cartridge, and Mrs. Wagner, not knowing what it was, began picking it to pieces. It exploded tearing off the thumb and two fingers of her right hand.

——Mrs. Mary Craighen, while on a visit to her son-in-law, at Pittston, was seized with violent pain and vomiting, and after four hours intense suffering she died. The physician cannot say what caused her death, and the coroner is investigating the case.

——George Ecker, a resident of Plains, near Wilkes-Barre, for over thirty years, committed suicide by hanging himself from one of the rafters in his barn. He was over 60 years of age, quiet, temperate man, with no known cause of trouble except that for some months he has not been in good health. He leaves a family of several adult children.

——Edward T. Taylor, who was arrested at Reading for riding on a pass belonging to another person, was released on his own recognizance. His arrest was caused for the purpose of finding out who among the employees in Philadelphia was trafficing in passes. These parties having been located, Taylor was released.

——Charles Neckley, accompanied by a little son of Simon Jones attempted to cross the railroad track at Glen Rock in a wagon, when a rapidly approaching train struck the team, smashing the wagon to splinters. The boy will probably die of his injuries, but those of Mr. Neckley are not so serious.

——James Ross, arrested for murderously assaulting Docking Boss Frank Stephens at Plymouth, attemped suicide in the county jail. He sharpened the edge of a nickel spoon on the stone flagging and tried to cut his throat. Failing in that, he opened an artery in his arm, and would have bled to death, had he not been discovered.

——Albert Wafel, a puddler at Columbus, was sleeping under a shade tree, near the mill, with his left leg lying on a railroad siding. Several cars were shifted on the siding and ran over his leg, mangling it in a horrible manner. The leg was amputated at the thigh, but the shock to his system was so great that it is feared he will not recover.

——Daniel W. Fletcher, a conductor on the Philadelphia and Erie Road, was struck by lightning at Sunbury as he was about to board his train. He was unconscious for a time, and on recovering, two red marks, the size of a silver dollar, were found on his right side, and a red streak eight inches long on his left arm. He is in a fair way of recovery.

——A young son of Mrs. Julius Pfau, of Bridgeport, tried to swallow a link of bologna sausage, which stuck in his throat, almost choking him. The boy's mother struck him violently on the back a number of times which dislodged the bologna, but so injured his spinal column that his lower extremities are paralyzed, rendering him a cripple for life.

——Margaret Adams, a pretty young girl employed by Mrs. Conway, of Bridgeport, as a domestic, was accused of theft of a case of jewelry. Miss Adams was urged to confess the theft, and, although innocent, was beset by such a tirade of abuse that it produced heart failure. She is in a critical condition, and her recovery is doubtful. The jewel case was since found in the yard, chewed by the dog.

——United States Deputy Marshal Hickernall and a posse of officers went to Stoneboro to raid an illicit distillery, located on the premises of John Swagger in Wild Cat Hollow. The officers went well armed, but found the premises unoccupied. The moonshiners had sented danger. The still was found and Swagger arrested and brought to Erie. It is reported that this section of the county is full of illicit stills, which are in the thickest of the forest ravines.

THERE are very few children belonging to the public schools in country districts, and very few men and women who have, in their day, belonged to them who have not had the "fun" of being switched off the end of a long line of boys and girls while playing "crack the whip." It is a well-grounded belief that more stars have been seen by this process than were ever viewed through all of the great telescopes combined, and not a few children have taken their last hurried view of earth and sky while flying round on the tail of the animal "whip," with steps out of all proportion to the length of their legs. However, most of the participants have survived the sport through the providence that watches over fools and children, and are inconsistent enough to fly into a rage when their own boys and girls take their turn at the hilarious twist and are brought home disabled. It is well to remember how heedless children of larger growth are at times (as witness the "didn't know it was loaded" accidents, and the fatal results that so frequently follow the pointing of a gun at another "just to frighten him"), and while bathing bruises with arnica, and paying the surgeon for reducing fractures sustained in this sport, be thankful that the boy has had his turn and escaped with his life.

HERETOFORE tin plate has all been imported and has constituted an immense item, for there is no article of more common use than tin ware. The discovery of tin mines in Dakota, in the Black Hills, offers an opportunity for becoming independent of foreign tin, and efforts will be made to reduce the ore found there. The only difficulty is that it is in combination with mica, which is not destructible by fire. The President of the Chicago Rolling Mills has the matter in hand, and is confident that this difficulty can be overcome. If so, the immense capital and resources of that company will be devoted to the manufacture of tin plate. It is said the Dakota deposits are immense in extent, greater than all the world's tin mines combined. This is fortunate, as it will render futile attempts at monopoly. If the mines prove valuable, Dakota's Black Hills will undergo a "boom" that will astonish that land of cyclones, blizzards, grasshoppers and chinch bugs.

DURING the Grand Army encampment at San Francisco, three years ago, Mrs. Tanner accompanied the Corporal, who was at one time a leading candidate for the honors of commander-in-chief. Late sessions and the night fogs told on Corporal Tanner, and one morning he was sick in bed from a severe cold, which Mrs. Tanner feared would develop pneumonia. She called in a physician, who pronounced it nothing but a severe cold, and, ignorant of the artifical legs, said: "Just soak his feet in mustard water and let him take a good sweat." The Corporal enjoyed the joke so much that he got out of bed, and half an hour later was busily electioneering in the lobby of the hotel.

THE Texas women are the largest individual sheep and stock owners in the world. Widow Callahan owns 50,000 sheep, and a long train of wagons starts each spring and fall for market, loaded with the wool of her sheep. Another is Mrs. Rogers, the great herd owner of Southwestern Texas, who is worth $1,000,000.

THESE reports to the effect that Queen Victoria is about to abdicate amuse everybody in England save the Prince of Wales. He would like to believe them, but he will not allow Hope to tell any of her flattering tales to him.

LATER NEWS.

YALE easily defeated Harvard in the four-mile race on the Thames at New London, Conn., winning by from six to seven boatlengths. Time, twenty-one minutes thirty seconds.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT, a well known business man of Philadelphia and the supreme treasurer of the Order of Tonti, was reported to be $40,000 short in his account with that order He has fled.

THE largest deal ever made in the history of the petroleum trade was consummated recently in New York city, when the Standard Oil Company purchased 3,500,000 barrels of pool oil at 91⅛ cents per barrel.

THE Burton Block in Chicago was burned, inflicting a loss of $300,000.

AN area of over 100 miles in Cascade County, Montana, has been devastated by forest fires.

THE Commencement of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, was held. There were 438 graduates. Yeijero Ono, a Japanese, carried off the highest honors.

THOMAS LINQUIST, John Winter and Otto Albach were smothered to death by sewer gas at Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. HARRISON and her daughter, Mrs. McKee, left Cape May, N. J., after a two weeks' sojourn for Deer Park, Md.

THE greatest storm that ever visited Southern Minnesota gathered over Rushford and a belt two miles wide in the pathway of the storm for thirty miles was absolutely laid waste. Immense trees, two feet or more thick, have been torn up and twisted off. The loss to crops, fences, timber and buildings is estimated at $120,000. Peter Bolivar and Andrew Fizico were drowned.

THE funeral of Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes was held at Spiegel Grove, in Fremont, Ohio, the General's home. Congressman Haynes conducted the ceremonies. The venerable Dr. McCabe, of Delaware College, preached the funeral sermon. The four sons and four nephews of Mrs. Hayes were the pall-bearers, and as they carried the casket from the hall they were preceded by General Hayes, his daughter Fanny and other near relatives.

THE President appointed John G. Watts, of Virginia, United States Marshal for the Western District of Virginia, and James A. Connolly, of Illinois, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois.

DANIEL M. RANSDELL, of Indiana, has been nominated to be United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, and Frederick Douglass, of the District of Columbia, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Hayti. Mr. Douglass is perhaps the best known colored man in the United States. He was born a slave, in Maryland, in 1817.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, oldest son of the Prince of Wales, has been affianced to Princess Victoria of Prussia, a sister of the Emperor of Germany.

THE French Chamber of Deputies passed the Panama Canal Relief Bill.

THE Boston limited express was wrecked at Quinnipiac, Conn., and Miss Mary A. Brigham of Brooklyn, a drawing-room car conductor, and a traveling agent were killed. Seven passengers were seriously hurt.

ISAAC N. WATERBURY died a few days ago in Glenbrook, Conn., the town of his birth, in the seventy-third year of his age. With the death of Mr. Waterbury there has passed away nearly the last of the number who made American ships famous all over the world.

THE schooner Maggie Avery foundered in Traverse Bay, Mich., and her crew of four perished.

DR. MCDOW has been acquitted at Charleston, S. C., of the murder of Captain Dawson, editor of the *News and Courier*. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" after two hours' deliberation. The verdict was a surprise to the audience and the community. The jury was a composed of seven colored men and five whites.

HENRY BROEN, Herman Karnatz and William Karnatz were drowned at St. Louis while out boating.

THE Grand Jury at Chicago has found indictments against seven men for alleged participation in the murder of Dr. Cronin.

A HEAVY rain fell throughout Virginia. All the low lands were submerged and the crops on them entirely ruined. The rain was especially heavy in the upper counties, and a large number of bridges were swept away.

MARTIN HODGERES, the Town Marshal of Uniontown, Ky., cut his throat, causing death immediately in the public street, in the presence of several friends.

THE reduction in the public debt for June amounted to $15,000,000.

THE President has made the following Consular appointments: William T. Sorsby, of Mississippi, at Guayaquil, Mexico; Edward C. Goodenow, of Maine, at St. Stephens, New Brunswick; Daniel B. Hubbard, of Massachusetts, at Annaberg, Germany; Hugo M. Starkloff, of Missouri, at Bremen; W. F. Grinnell, of New York, at Manchester, England; John A. Tibbits, of Connecticut, at Bradford, England; Robt. W. Turner, of Kansas, at Cadiz; M. D. Sampson of Kansas, at St. John, New Brunswick.

THE President has appointed Robert H. Hunter to be Collector of Revenue for the Fourteenth District of New York. Mr. Hunter is a lawyer by profession, and at present holds the office of Deputy Clerk of the State Senate. He is a resident of Poughkeepsie, and was formerly Postmaster of that city.

MRS. CATTRYNA F. TEMPLE, wife of Admiral Temple, United States Navy, died of paralysis in Washington. She was a daughter of General Totten, United States Army.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, the British Minister, has purchased several acres of fine farming land just outside of Washington. This is the first instance on record of a foreign embassador investing in District of Columbia real estate.

WHILE the Bersagliers Regiment was marching at Naples, Italy, a private named Borrelli in a fit of madness fired upon his comrades, killing the Major of his regiment and wounding a Captain and others. The madman was finally killed with a revolver.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, member of the British Parliament, has been arrested for the eleventh time under the Crimes act for agitation in Ireland.

THIRTY-SIX buildings, with much machinery, were destroyed by fire at Luneburg, Prussia. The roof of the St. Nicholas Church was also destroyed. The loss is $3,000,000. Six hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Bostons are poor sacrifice hitters.

BURDOCK now captains the New Haven Club.

COLUMBUS enjoys a very large lady patronage.

THE Hamilton Club has released Catcher Weidman.

THE Chicago barbers are to organize a local baseball league.

BOSTON has not lost one game to the Pittsburgs this season.

PITCHERS say that Buffalo, N. Y., is an unlucky town for twirlers.

BALTIMORE, under Joe Hornung's captaincy, is a great success.

"ZEPHYRIZED" is the latest to indicate that a batsman has been struck out.

KEEFE and Ewing, of New York, waste a good deal of time during a game.

SHORTSTOP PARKS, of the Mansfield (Ohio) Club, is said to be a coming man.

BEARD has been deposed from Cincinnati's captaincy. Tebeau is his successor.

THE Baltimore Club has farmed Pitcher Whitaker out to the Galveston Club.

TOM BROWN is not only the best base-runner on the Boston team, but he also leads in runs scored.

MCKEE, of the Wilkesbarres, of Pennsylvania, is a great pilferer. He stole 112 bases last season.

CLARKSON, of Boston, is making great use of his "rising ball," and the best hitters are deceived by it.

THERE are now two brothers—the Sowders—pitching in the major leagues, something unprecedented.

THE indiscriminate fining of players by umpires lately has caused a good deal of comment in baseball circles.

A FIELDER must be charged with an error for muffing a foul fly, whether the batter be afterward retired or not.

A DEAL is said to be in progress by which Jerry Denny, of Indianapolis, is to be secured for the Washington team.

NEXT to Boston, Cincinnati is credited with being the home of more baseball cranks than any other city in the Union.

"A MAN gets older in five years in the baseball business," says President Speas, "than in twenty years in any other business."

S. M. DECKER, the ex-League umpire, is an Oklahoma boomer. He is now in the centre of the territory and his lawyer's shingle is out.

No club in the League has as many batters with a percentage over 300 as Indianapolis. Seven of the players rank above that average.

ARTHUR IRWIN is not Captain of the Washington team, as reported. Morrill still rules in the field as well as off, Arthur being only his assistant.

IN order that history may repeat itself the Athletics ought to win the Association championship if Boston wins the League pennant this season. It was so in 1883.

THE new Western League is now organized with clubs located in Wichita and Hutchinson in Kansas, and Lincoln, Beatrice, Hastings and Grand Island in Nebraska.

THE Syracuse (N. Y.) Club now enjoys the distinction of being the only team to shut out opposing teams three successive days this season. It whitewashed Detroit twice and Toledo once.

PITTSBURG, which was a money maker in the American Association, has had nothing but bad luck in the League, and, to top it all off, is now playing out the worst schedule ever inflicted upon a club.

ANDY CUMMINGS, the famous shortstop of the Forest Citys of 1878, is in the Covington (Ky.) Penitentiary. He is the head man in the shoe department, and is reported as one of the best paying prisoners in the pen.

EWING, of the New Yorks, now has the honor of making the longest hit on the Cleveland ground. During one of the recent games there he knocked the ball over the centre field fence, a distance of 478 feet from the home plate.

THE full amounts taken from the salaries of the Louisville players as a penalty for violation of the club rules are as follows; Raymond, Ehret, Shannon and Cook, $225 each; Wolf and Vaughn, $25 each; Hecker, $200; Ewing and Ramsey, $184 each.

PRESIDENT HARRISON while enjoying a visit to Cape May, N. J., witnessed a game of baseball between the home team and a team of Indian boys from Lincoln Institute. He was warmly welcomed. Mr. Wanamaker was with him. So was Baby McKee.

LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
Boston	34	15	.694
Cleveland	34	20	.630
New York	29	19	.604
Philadelphia	27	25	.519
Chicago	24	29	.453
Pittsburg	22	29	.431
Indianapolis	19	31	.381
Washington	13	34	.277

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
St. Louis	41	19	.683
Brooklyn	36	22	.621
Athletic	34	22	.607
Baltimore	33	25	.569
Cincinnati	31	26	.544
Kansas City	25	32	.439
Columbus	23	36	.390
Louisville	10	51	.164

A MISSOURI RIOT.

Three Persons Killed and Six Injured at Glasgow.

A riot between two factions, numbering about twenty persons occurred in the streets of Glasgow, Mo., during the afternoon. The difficulty was the outgrowth of a local feud. John Patton saw Louis Watts in the street and began throwing stones at him, finally rushing at him with an open knife. Watts drew a revolver and opened fire. Friends of the men rushed in and the fight became general. Aaron Johnson and Lewis Watts received mortal wounds and John Patton was shot dead. Six other persons were injured. The Sheriff's forces finally quelled the riot. A number of arrests were made.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A GAME OF MARBLES.

First, three boys easily found;
Next, three holes in the ground—
Three marbles smooth and round.

"H'yeh now, fenn dubs? No hunchin'!
'Nuckle down, yuh now! Fenn span!
Yuh wun't hit it! Thet's scrunchin'.
Never! Yeh didn't tech it, Dan"—
"Yes, I did, too! Saw it jest roll"—
"What! Huh!" "Well, leave it tuh Jim;
He's only got his fuss hole—
Makes no differens tuh him!"
"There, smarty! What tid I say?"
"Nuthin'!" It hit all the same.
Yuh cud see thet enny day
If yuh'd play a fair game."
"Jim, it's yer go! Make yer third!
I'm safe! Yer near up tuh Dan!
Thet's it! Bully! Jess like a bird—
Here, hol' up! Thet's me! Thet san'
Was right there before yuh shot!
Fenn clearins! Well, I guess yes!
Don't care how much yuh guess not!"

Thus the game is played;
Thus the sides arrayed;
Thus our men are made—
Thus the game is played.
—*Portland Oregonian.*

THE KITTENS WHIP THEIR MOTHER.

"My office is infested with rats," said a gentleman to me, observes a correspondent of the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "and, as the only true remedy I got a very fine cat. She had kittens and I kept two of them. They grew to be very strong and vigorous, and then their mother began to bang them around pretty lively. They stood this for some time and made no show of resistance. But she chastised them once too often. The other day she took offense at something and attacked her offspring with tooth and nail. To my surprise they turned upon her and gave her a severe drubbing. The he kitten was especially savage and stalked around her with back up and tail bristling, stepping on the tips of his toes and showing his teeth, his jaws working portentiously all the time. Then he went for her and was backed up by his sister. The old cat howled and retired as quickly as possible to a safe place. Since then she has carefully avoided her offspring, and the kittens have treated her with marked contempt."

BOYS IN CHINA.

Rather bright is the average Chinese boy—an active little fellow, his almond shaped eyes shining like a pair of jet beads, with no clothes to speak of in summer, and in winter dressed like a small edition of his father. As a baby he is called a "wa-wa," a very suggestive name, and his first Chinese words are "pa" and "ma," just as though he spoke English.

The first great event of his life and his first trial is when the barber is called in to shave his head. He generally proves on that occasion to be a true "wa-wa" with vigorous lungs. After this first shaving his head for several years seems to send forth what may be called "queue sprouts" in every direction and from every part of his skull where the hair ought to grow. Some times as many as five or six, each braided and tied with a red cord, are found upon one boy. The great day of his youthful life, the day of "trousers with pockets in 'em," is when all these smaller queues are shaved off and the single queue — the queue of manhood — is started.

Kite flying is universal in China, though that is rather a man's amusement there. But the range of toys for children is almost endless in its variety; and while they are ruder and far cheaper than the elaborate clockwork contrivances with us, they serve their purposes equally well.

But boy life in China is not all made up of play. His preparation for manhood is made just the same as with us, and when he reaches a suitable age he is either sent to school or put to work. Schools are found in all the cities and villages, not supported by a tax, but by subscription or tuition fees, and all Chinese parents who can possibly afford it send their sons to school. The sons of the poorest peasants—poor with a poverty of which we know nothing—may aspire to the highest offices in the state, excepting only the imperial throne.

This is not a mere theory. All the offices in the gift of the emperor are filled with the sons of common people. The pathway to these successes is education. Hence every nerve is strained, every sacrifice is made to keep the boy at school.

A good housekeeper's motto—Never beat a carpet when it's down.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "How to Make Friends."

TEXT: "*A man that hath friends must show himself friendly.*" Proverbs xviii., 24.

About the sacred and divine art of making and keeping friends I speak—a subject on which I never heard of any one preaching—and yet God thought it of enough importance to put it in the middle of the Bible, these writings of Solomon, bounded on one side by the popular Psalms of David and on the other by the writings of Isaiah, the greatest of the prophets. It seems all a matter of haphazard how many friends we have, or whether we have any friends at all; but there is nothing accidental about it. There is a law which governs the accretion and dispersion of friendships. They did not "just happen so," any more than the tides just happen to rise or fall, or the sun just happens to rise or set. It is a science, an art, a God-given regulation. Tell me how friendly you are to others and I will tell you how friendly others are to you. I do not say you will not have enemies; indeed, the best way to get ardent friends is to have ardent enemies if you got their enmity in doing the right thing. Good men and women will always have enemies because their goodness is a perpetual rebuke to evil; but this antagonism of foes will make more intense the love of your adherents. Your friends will gather closer around you because of the attacks of your assailants. The more your enemies abuse you, the better your coadjutors will think of you. The best friends we ever had appeared at some juncture when we were especially bombarded. There have been times in my life when unjust assault multiplied my friends, as near as I could calculate, about fifty a minute. You are bound to some people by many cords that neither time nor eternity can break, and I will warrant that many of those cords were twisted by hands malevolent. Human nature was shipwrecked about fifty-nine centuries ago, the Captain of that craft one Adam, and his first mate, running the famous cargo aground on a snag in the River Hiddekel; but there was at least one good trait of human nature that waded safely ashore from that shipwreck, and that is the disposition to take the part of those unfairly dealt with. When it is thoroughly demonstrated that some one is being persecuted, although at the start slanderous tongues were busy enough, defenders finally gathered around as thick as honey bees on a trellis of bruised honeysuckle. If, when set upon by the furies, you can have grace enough to keep your mouth shut, and preserve your equipoise, and let others fight your battles, you will find yourself after a while with a whole cordon of allies. Had not the world given to Christ on His arrival at Palestine a very cold shoulder, there would not have been one-half as many angels chanting glory out of the hymn books of the sky bound in black lids of midnight. Had it not been for the heavy and jagged and torturous cross, Christ would not have been the admired and loved of more people than any being who ever touched foot on either the eastern or western hemisphere. Instead, therefore, of giving up in despair because you have enemies, rejoice in the fact that they rally for you the most helpful and enthusiastic admirers. In other words, there is no virulence, human or diabolic, that can hinder my text from coming true: "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly."

It is my ambition to project, especially upon the young, a thought which may benignly shape their destiny for the here and the hereafter. Before you show yourself friendly you must be friendly. I do not recommend a dramatized geniality. There is such a thing as pretending to be en rapport with others when we are their dire destructants, and talk against them and wish them calamity. Judas covered up his treachery by a resounding kiss, and caresses may be demoniacal. Better the mythological Cerberus, the three-headed dog of hell, barking at us, than the wolf in sheep's clothing, its brindled hide covered up by deceptive wool, and its deathful howl cadenced into an innocent bleating. Disraeli writes of Lord Manfred, who, after committing many outrages upon the people, seemed suddenly to become friendly, and invited them to a banquet. After most of the courses of food had been served be blew a horn, which was in those times a signal for the servants to bring on the dessert, but in this case it was the signal for assassins to enter and slay the guests. His pretended friendliness was a cruel fraud, and there are now people whose smile is a falsehood. Before you begin to show yourself friendly you must be friendly. Get your heart right with God and man and this grace will become easy. You may by your own resolution get your nature into a semblance of this virtue, but the grace of God can sublimely lift you into it. Sailing on the River Thames two vessels ran aground. The owners of one got one hundred horses and pulled on the grounded ship and pulled it to pieces. The owners of the other grounded vessel waited till the tides came in and easily floated the ship out of all trouble. So, we may pull and haul at our grounded human nature, and try to get into better condition; but there is nothing like the oceanic tides of God's uplifting grace to hoist us into this kindliness I am eulogizing. If when under the flash of the Holy Ghost we see our own foibles and defects and depravities, we will be very lenient and very easy with others. We will look into their characters for things commendatory and not damnatory. If you would rub your own eye a little more vigorously you would find a mote in it, the extraction of which would keep you so busy you would not have much time to shoulder your broadax and go forth to split up the beam in your neighbor's eye. In a Christian spirit keep on exploring the characters of those you meet, and I am sure you will find something in them delightful and fit for a foundation of friendliness. You invite me to come to your country seat and spend a few days. Thank you! I arrive about noon of a beautiful summer day. What do you do? As soon as I arrive you take me out under the shadow of the great elms. You take me down to the artificial lake, the spotted trout floating in and out among the white pillars of the pond lilies. You take me to the stalls and kennels where you keep your fine stock, and here are the Durham cattle, and the Gordon setters, and the high stepping steeds by pawing and neighing, the only language they can speak, asking for harness or saddle, and a short turn down the road. Then we go back to the house and you get me in the right light and show me the Kensetts and the Bierstadts on the wall, and take me into the music room, and show me the bird cages, the canaries in the bay window answering the robins in the tree tops. Thank you! I never enjoyed myself more in the same length of time. Now, why do we not do that way in regard to the characters of others, and show the bloom and the music and the bright fountains? No. We say come along and let me show you that man's character. Here is a green scummed frog pond, and there's a filthy cellar, and I guess under that hedge there must be a black snake. Come, and let us for an hour or two regale ourselves with the nuisances. Oh, my friends, better cover up the faults and extol the virtues, and this habit once established of universal friendliness will become as easy as it is this morning for a syringa to flood the air with sweetness, as easy as it will be further on in the season for a quail to whistle up from the grass. When we hear something bad about somebody whom we always supposed to be good, take out your lead pencil and say: "Let me see! Before I accept that baleful story against that man's character I will take off from it twenty-five per cent, for the habit of exaggeration which belongs to the man who first told the story; then I will take off twenty-five per cent. for the additions which the spirit of gossip in every community has put upon the original story. Then I will take off twenty-five per cent. from the fact that the man may have been put into circumstances of overpowering temptation. So, I have taken off seventy-five per cent. But I have not heard his side of the story at all, and for that reason I take off the remaining twenty-five per cent." Excuse me, sir, I don't believe a word of it.

But here comes in a defective maxim, so often quoted: "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." Look at all the smoke for years around Jenner, the introducer of vaccination; and the smoke around Columbus, the discoverer; and the smoke around Martin Luther, and Savonarola and Galileo, and Paul and John and Christ, and tell me where was the fire? That is one of the Satanic arts to make smoke without fire. Slander, like the world, may be made out of nothing. If the Christian, fair minded, common sensical spirit in regard to others predominated in the world, we should have the millennium in about six weeks, for would not that be lamb and lion, cow and leopard lying down together? Nothing but the grace of God can ever put us into such a habit of mind and heart as that. The whole tendency is in the opposite direction. This is the way the world talks: "I put my name on the back of a man's note, and I had to pay it, and I will never again put my name on the back of any man's note. I gave a beggar ten cents, and five minutes after I saw him entering a liquor store to spend it. I will never again give a cent to a beggar. I helped that young man start in business, and lo, after a while, he came and opened a store almost next door to me, and stole my customers. I will never again help a young man start in business. I trusted in what my neighbor promised to do, and he broke his word, and the Psalmist was right before he corrected himself, for 'all men are liars.'" So men become suspicious and saturnine and selfish, and at every additional wrong done them they put another layer on the wall of their exclusiveness, and another bolt to the door that shuts them out from sympathy with the world. They get cheated out of a thousand dollars, or misinterpreted, or disappointed, or betrayed, and higher goes the wall, and faster goes another bolt, not realizing that while they lock others out, they lock themselves in; and some day they wake up to find themselves imprisoned in a dastardly habit. No friends to others, others are no friends to them. There's an island half way between England, Scotland and Ireland, called the Isle of Man, and the seas dash against all sides of it, and I am told that there is no more lovely place than that Isle of Man; but when a man becomes insular in his disposition, and cuts himself off from the main land of the world's sympathies, he is despicable, and all around him is an Atlantic Ocean of selfishness. Behold that Isle of Man!

Now, supposing that you have, by a divine regeneration, got right toward God and humanity, and you start out to practice my text: "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly." Fulfill this by all forms of appropriate salutation. Have you noticed that the head is so poised that the easiest thing on earth is to give a nod of recognition? To swing the head from side to side, as when it is wagged in derision, is unnatural and unpleasant; to throw it back, invites vertigo; but to drop the chin in greeting is accompanied with so little exertion that all day long and every day you might practice it without the least semblance of fatigue. So also the structure of the hand indicates hand-shaking; the knuckles not made so that the fingers can turn out, but so made that the fingers can turn in, as in clasping hands; and the thumb divided from and set aloof from the fingers, so that while the fingers take your neighbor's hand on one side, the thumb takes it on the other, and pressed together, all the faculties of the hand give emphasis to the salutation. Five sermons in every healthy hand urge us to hand-shaking.

Besides this, every day when you start out, load yourself up with kind thoughts, kind words, kind expressions and kind greetings. When a man or woman does well, tell him so, tell her so. If you meet some one who is improved in health, and it is demonstrated in girth and color, say: "How well you look!" But if, on the other hand, under the wear and tear of life he appears pale and exhausted, do not introduce sanitary subjects or say anything at all about physical conditions. In the case of improved health, you have by your words given another impulse toward the robust and the jocund; while in the case of the failing health you have arrested the decline by your silence, by which he concludes: "If I were really so badly off, he would have said something about it." We are all, especially those of a nervous temperament, susceptible to kind words and discouraging words. Form a conspiracy against us, and let ten men meet us at certain points on our way over to business, and let each one say: "How sick you look;" though we should start out well, after meeting the first and hearing his depressing salute, we would begin to examine your symptoms. After meeting the second gloomy accosting, we would conclude we did not feel quite as well as usual. After meeting the third, our sensations would be dreadful, and after meeting the fourth, unless we expected a conspiracy, we would go home and go to bed, and the other six pessimists would be a useless surplus of discouragement. My dear sir, my dear madam, what do you mean by going about this world with disheartenments? Is not the supply of gloom and trouble and misfortune enough to meet the demand without your running a factory of pins and spikes? Why should you plant black and blue in the world when God so seldom plants them? Plenty of scarlet colors, plenty of yellow, plenty of green, plenty of pink, but very seldom a plant black or blue. I never saw a black flower, and there's only here and there a blue bell or a violet; but the blue is for the most part reserved for the sky, and we have to look up to see that, and when we look up no color can do us harm. Why not plant along the paths of others the brightnesses instead of the glooms? Do not prophesy misfortune. If you must be a prophet at all be an Ezekiel and not a Jeremiah. In ancient times prophets who foretold evil were doing right, for they were divinely directed; but the prophets of evil in our time are generally false prophets. Some of our weather wise people are prophesying we shall have a summer of unparalleled scorch. It will not be that at all. I think we are going to have a summer of great harvest and universal health; at any rate I know as much about it as they do. Last fall all the weather prophets agreed in saying we should have a winter of extraordinary severity, blizzard on the heels of blizzard. It was the mildest winter I ever remember to have passed. Indeed, the autumn and the spring almost shoved winter out of the procession. Real troubles have no heralds running ahead of their somber chariots, and no one has any authority in our time to announce their coming. Load yourself up with helpful words and deeds. The hymn once sung in our churches is unfit to be sung, for it says:

We should suspect some danger near
Where we possess delight.

In other words, manage to keep miserable all the time. The old song sung at the pianos a quarter of a century ago was right: "Kind Words Can Never Die." Such kind words have their nests in kind hearts, and when they are hatched out and take wing they circle round in flights that never cease, and sportsman's gun cannot shoot them, and storms cannot ruffle their wings, and when they cease flight in these lower skies of earth they sweep around amid the higher altitudes of heaven.

Oh, what a glorious state of things to have the friendship of God! Why, we could afford to have all the world against us and all other worlds against us if we had God for us. He could in a minute blot out this universe, and in another minute make a better universe. I have no idea that God tried hard when He made all things. The most brilliant thing known to us is light, and for the creation of that He only used a word of command. As out of flint the frontiersman strikes a spark, so out of one word God struck the noonday sun. For the making of the present universe I do not read that God lifted so much as a finger. The Bible frequently speaks of God's hand, and God's arm, and God's shoulder, and God's foot; then suppose He should put hand and arm and shoulder and foot to utmost tension, what could He not make? That God, of such demonstrated and undemonstrated strength, you may have for your present and everlasting friend. But a stately and reticent friend, hard to get at, but as approachable as a country mansion on a summer day when all the doors and windows are wide open Christ said: "I am the door." And He is a wide door, a high door, a palace door, an always open door. My four-year-old child got hurt, and did not cry until hours after when her mother came home, and then she burst into weeping, and some of the domestics not understanding human nature, said to her; "Why did you not cry before?" She answered: "There was no one to cry to." Now I have to tell you that while human sympathy may be absent, divine sympathy is always accessible. Give God your love and get His love; your service and secure His help; your repentance and have His pardon. God a friend? Why, that means all your wounds medicated, all your sorrows soothed, and if some sudden catastrophe should hurl you out of earth it would only hurl you into heaven. If God is your friend, you cannot get out of the world too quickly or suddenly, so far as your own happiness is concerned. There were two Christians last Tuesday who entered heaven; the one was standing at a window in perfect health watching the shower, and the lightning instantly slew him; but the lightning did not flash down the sky as swiftly as his spirit flashed upward. The Christian man who died on the same day next door had been for a year or two failing in health, and for the last three months had suffered from a disease that made the nights sleepless and the days an anguish. Do you not really think that the case of the one who went instantly was more desirable than the one who entered the shining gate through a long lane of insomnia and congestion? In the one case, it was like your standing wearily at a door, knocking and waiting, and wondering if it will ever open, and knocking and waiting again; while in the other case, it was a swinging open of the door at the first touch of your knuckle. Give your friendship to God, and have God's friendship for you, and even the worst accident will be a victory.

How refreshing is human friendship, and true friends, what priceless treasure! When sickness comes, and trouble comes, and death comes, we send for our friends first of all, and their appearance in our doorway in any crisis is re-enforcement, and when they have entered we say: "Now it is all right!" Oh, what would we do without friends, personal friends, business friends, family friends? But we want something mightier than human friendship in the great exigencies. When Jonathan Edwards in his final hour had given the last good-by to all his earthly friends, he turned on his pillow and closed his eyes confidently saying: "Now where is Jesus of Nazareth, my true and never failing friend?" Yes, I admire human friendship as seen in the case of David and Jonathan, of Paul and Onesiphorus, of Herder and Goethe, of Goldsmith an Reynolds, of Beaumont and Fletcher, of Cowley and Harvey, of Erasmus and Thomas More, of Lessing and Mendelssohn, of Lady Churchill and Princess Anne, of Orestes and Pylades, each requesting that himself might take the point of the dagger so the other might be spared; of Epaminondas and Pelopidas, who locked their shields in battle determined to die together; but the grandest, the mightiest, the tenderest friendship in all the universe is the friendship between Jesus Christ and a believing soul. Yet after all I have said I feel I have only done what James Marshall, the miner, did in 1848, in California, before its gold mines were known. He reached in and put upon the table of his employer, Captain Sutton, a thimbleful of gold dust. "Where did you get that?" said his employer. The reply was: "I got it this morning from a mill race, from which the water had been drawn off." But that gold dust, which could have been taken up between the finger and the thumb, was the prophecy and specimen that revealed California's wealth to all nations. And to-day I have only put before you a specimen of the value of divine friendship, only a thimbleful of mines inexhaustible and infinite, though all time and all eternity go on with the exploration.

WE have watched with sympathetic interest the progress made in the establishment of the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane in Kansas. Nothing could be more important to the interests of our Western farmers than the establishment of an industry which would give them another and profitable crop. Kansas sees this, and has been paying a premium of two cents a pound for sugar made from sorghum by the new methods. Last year 712,836 pounds of sugar were thus made, and 354,000 gallons of molasses, and the State paid $11,348.72 in bounties. Two dollars a ton was paid for cane, and thirty-three cents a ton was realized in profits—results which did not come up to expectations and do not show that the industry yet has been established on a really profitable basis. But it is believed that by the reduction of expenses incidental to a beginning and by the improvement of machinery and of methods, the business may be made highly profitable to both farmers and sugar-makers.

EDWARD MORROW, living near Bradford, Pa., while plowing last fall, lost a $26 wad of greenbacks, which his son plowed up a few days since as good as ever.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 7.

Lesson Text: "Samuel Called of God," 1 Sam. iii., 1-14—Golden Text: 1 Sam. iii., 10—Commentary.

Having spent six months upon the life of our Lord Jesus as recorded in the Gospel by Mark we now return to the study of the book which Jesus loved and from which He always preached, "expounding unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself." (Luke xxiv., 27.)

1. "And the child Samuel ministered unto the Lord before Eli." Our last Old Testament studies were in the book of Judges and closed with the incidents of the book of Ruth. We are now about to study the life of the last of the judges, who was also a prophet, as it is written in Acts xiii., 20: "He gave unto them judges about the space of four hundred and fifty years, until Samuel the prophet."

2, 3. "The temple of the Lord, where the Ark of God was." The temple here mentioned is the tabernacle which Moses had built in the wilderness, and which had now been for so long a time at Shiloh, in the inner room of which, or Holy of Holies, was the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord of all the earth (Josh. iii., 11), and in the outer room or Holy Place was the table of shewbread, the golden altar of incense, and the golden seven branched candlestick or lamp stand, the lamps of which were lighted every evening and dressed every morning (Ex. xxvii., 21; xxx., 7, 8).

4. "The Lord called Samuel, and he answered, Here am I." Samuel is supposed by Josephus to have been at this time about twelve years of age; on this particular morning he is awakened by hearing his name called and immediately replies: "Here am I." That God should be so near us and yet so seldom speak to us in an audible voice may seem strange; but is it not more strange that He should speak to us as He does in His word and in the events of every day, and we be so slow to hear or heed His voice?

5. "And he ran unto Eli, and said, Here am I, for thou calledst me." Thinking that Eli had called him, he rose up quickly and ran to him with these words, but Eli not having called him and not seeing that it was the voice of the Lord, bids him to lie down again, and Samuel obeys. How quickly the boy responded to what he supposed was the call of Eli; what promptness, what denial to self of the gratification of a little more slumber; a great lesson for all.

6. "And the Lord called yet again Samuel." How patiently and perseveringly the Lord continues to call those whom the Father has given to Him out of this sinful world; for God speaketh once, yea, twice, yet man perceiveth it not.

7. "Now Samuel did not yet know the Lord, neither was the word of the Lord yet revealed unto him." He knew the Lord through the words of Moses and Joshua and ministered unto Him as thus revealed, but up to this time the Lord had not spoken directly to Samuel. This was the first of many communications directly from the Lord to the people through Samuel.

8. "And the Lord called Samuel again the third time." And again he arose and went to Eli with the same words: "Here am I; for thou didst call me." What parent's heart would not be made glad by such a son; what unwearied though apparently fruitless obedience; but it shall be rewarded. Eli at last perceives that it is the voice of God and that the Lord has actually called the child; the only recorded instance in which the Lord spoke in a vision in an audible voice to a little boy; but let all the children know and believe that when they read the Bible or hear it read God is as really speaking to them in His word as when He spoke to Samuel.

9. "Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth." Eli now instructs the child that he is to lie down again, and if again he is called, he is to make this reply, for it is God and not man that is calling him. With such a prayer as this in our hearts let us go about our work every day and we shall often hear His voice in the ordinary events of every day life; but lets us also never open the Bible without offering up from the heart either this prayer or the one in Ps. cxix., 18: "Open Thou mine eyes that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law."

10. "And the Lord came, and stood, and called as at other times, Samuel, Samuel. Then Samuel answered, Speak, for Thy servant heareth." The Lord knew that Samuel did not know His voice, and so He came again and again so lovingly and patiently until Samuel, through Eli, had been taught that it was the voice of God, and then with entire surrender of soul the boy yields himself to the word and will of God.

11. "And the Lord said to Samuel, Behold, I will do a thing in Israel at which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall tingle." He announces that a judgment is about to come in Israel, and that people shall be amazed at and tremble. The expression "ears tingling" is only found twice elsewhere in the Bible (II Ki. xxi., 13; Jer. xix., 3) and is in each case in connection with coming judgments.

12. "In that day I will perform against Eli, all things which I have spoken concerning his house; when I begin I will also make an end." Having made the general statement that He would do a mighty work of judgment in Israel, it might be asked, where Lord? In what tribe, or shall it reach the whole nation? He immediately indicates where it shall strike, even upon the very head of the nation, Eli and his house, and He indicates that it shall be short and complete. Eli being God's representative as judge of the people, should have been in all respects a faithful representative, and the guilt of any acts of omission or commission on his part was just so much greater by virtue of his high position. The principle implied in Amos iii., 2, gives some light upon it: "You only have I known of all the families of the earth; therefore I will punish you for all your iniquities."

13. "For I have told him that I will judge his house forever for the iniquity which he knoweth; because his sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not." God never exercises judgment without mercy. He is long suffering and always gives abundant warning, if perchance there may be repentance, and thus the judgment be averted. He had warned Eli (chap. ii., 27-36) years before this, but the warning had been unheeded, and now the time of mercy had passed and the time of judgment had come. Eli knew the iniquity of his sons, and although he rebuked them and warned them, he did not restrain them.

14. "And therefore I have sworn unto the house of Eli, that the iniquity of Eli's house shall not be purged with sacrifice nor offering forever," not because there is not atonement sufficient to reach and remove the sin of Eli's house, but because of the lack of repentance on their part. Jesus Himself said that all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men; but He also said that the blasphemy against the Holy Spirit shall not be forgiven unto men (Matt. xii., 31); which if I understand it signifies the persistent and continued resistance of the Spirit until death, or until He withdraws and leaves to himself the person thus resisting Him; and when a person is thus left by the Spirit it will be found impossible to approach them upon the matter of their souls' welfare.—*Lesson Helper.*

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A motion is on foot in London to restrict the height of public buildings.

A honeymoon hotel is projected in Devonshire, England, in imitation of one of a similar kind on the Rhine.

A new underground light, operated by compressed air is to be introduced in the zinc mines at Friedensville, Penn.

The latest railway signal indicates automatically the time that has elapsed, up to twenty minutes, since the last train passed it.

Horses are believed to suffer severely from ulcerated teeth and horse dentistry is now recognized as an important branch of veterinary practice.

The simplest way to moderate the glare of incandescent lamps without lessening the lighting power is to give the globe a thin coating of collodion.

The steamboat Owego recently made the run from Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago around the lakes in fifty-eight hours, the fastest trip of the kind on record.

Alexander Graham Bell calculates that a mother in talking to her infant speaks 36,000 words a day—equal to about four hours' continuous talking.

The French ministry of marine has just decreed that on and after January 1, 1890, wine furnished to the naval service must not contain more than two grammes, or thirty grains, of the sulphate of potash per litre.

Fort Keogh, Montana, has the widest range of temperature of any place on earth. Last summer the thermometer ranged from 120 to 130 degrees above, while recently it marked 65 degrees below zero—a total range of 195 degrees.

Theodore Upham, an antiquarian and student of Columbia, Penn., says he has evidence that the continent was settled about 650 years after the deluge, that the inhabitants were highly civilized and used tools of metal.

In Paris saccharine, or sugar made from coal, has been unanimously condemned by the medical profession, because it seriously troubles digestion. In consequence of their recommendation a law has been enacted prohibiting the use of coal sugar as an article of food.

Professor Ferraris, an Italian scientist, has just succeeded in developing electrical apparatus by which rotary motion is produced without commutator, brush or other device. This is regarded as the most important discovery in electrical science made during the last year.

If the Eiffel tower disappoints a few of those who climb its giddy height, it has already, if we are to believe M. Janssen, rendered an important service to science. It has enabled that eminent savant to make experiments which confirm his theory that there is no oxygen in the atmosphere of the sun.

Castor oil is said to be the best foundation for hair-oil; it is used in preparing textile fabrics for dyeing; it is admirable for dressing tanned hides; it is an excellent lamp-oil, and from it a very good gas can be distilled; it is very well adapted for lubricating fine machinery, and, finally, when dissolved in alcohol, it makes a good varnish.

A Marvelous Feat of Memory.

W. Martindale, in London *Public Opinion*, cites some remarkable feats of memory. Maretus tells us, and had the statement solemnly attested by four Venetian noblemen of undoubted honor, how in Padua he met a young Corsican, who had gone thither to pursue his studies. Having heard that the young man was gifted with extraordinary memory, so that he could retain and repeat as many as 36,000 words, read over by him once only, Maretus and some distinguished friends asked if he would allow them to test the accuracy of what report had stated. He willingly consented, and there was read over an almost interminable list of words strung together without any consecutive meaning, in every variety of language, even many of them mere gibberish.

The young Corsican stood all the while with his attention deeply fixed with his eyes cast down upon the ground. When it was time he looked up cheerfully and repeated the whole uninteresting catalogue of words without a single fault. Then, to show how carefully he retained every word, he went through the list backward, then taking every alternate word, first, third, fifth, etc., till he quite tired out and perfectly satisfied Maretus that he was the most extraordinary man he had met with in all his travels.

Continued from first page.

was the face of Lilly Chalmers! The clew of silk that I had followed had led me to my lady's bower indeed. I had found my love at last.

"Lilly!" I cried, "dont you know me?"

She gave a little cry, and uttered my name, and I took her in my arms.

Oh the sad tale she told me of loss and trial! She had earned her bread by her needle; but the task was a weary one.

Black Patty was dead. Afterward we found that in her loyalty to the family she had done much to keep us apart; but she only followed the lesson taught by her betters And my Lilly had never guessed that I was seeking for her, but fancied herself forgotten.

And so on Christmas day, for I had waited long enough, and would hear of no longer delay, I took my old love on my arm and went to the house of a good old clergyman I knew, and we were married. And in our pretty home I keep sacredly undre a glass case a ball of crimson silk—the clew that led me to love and happiness.

Little Trough Creek.

The corn is growing nicely. Hay making has commenced, but the weather is against it. Oats are doing fine. Wheat will be ripe by the last of this week.

The valley road has been dressed up quite well, except where it crosses the bottom.

John Saylor, of Cass township, and George Saylor, of Union township, are both seriously ill. With these exceptions, the health is good.

We learn that some of the Huntingdon merchants are having a ferry put in at the mouth of Montgomery Hollow. The towns can't do without the country any better than the country can without the towns.

Children's day was observed at Pine Grove yesterday. The music, the addresses of 'Squire Shaffer and Rev. Snyder, and the exercises by the infant class which was led by Mrs. Jeff. Wright deserves special mention.

Rev. Snyder is spending this week at his home in Port Royal. It is his first visit since he came to this charge.

Mrs. G. W. Hazzard, of Altoona is visiting friends in the valley.

Cassville.

The thermometer registered 90 degrees, and the noise of the cicada is heard all over the land.

J. W. Geary Cornelius will have made his first trip as mail-carrier to Broad Top City on the first.

The U. B. campmeeting is expected to begin August 14th.

It must be said that Mr. Wm. Hite has been a very efficient mail-carrier, and is receiving on all hands high commendations. He will drive a hack triweekly to Mapleton, which is hoped to be a great advantage to both places.

Quite a number of persons are expected from Pittsburg this week to take quarters midst the classic shades of the Seminary. They expect to resort here most of the summer. We hope it will result in making a permanent resort as it deserves to be.

This is a town of porticos. Mrs. Whiteside is erecting a very fine one. This will about complete Walnut Street.

The Heaton families were called away on account of the death of Mrs. Priscilla Giffin of Newton Hamilton. Mrs. Giffin was the youngest daughter of the Heaton family and is thirty-one years of age. This is a severe stroke to Mr. Giffiin, and he has the earnest sympathy of this community. Mrs. Giffin found home her chief delight and was ever found in the line of duty. The funeral took place at Newton Hamilton on the 30th ult.

—For all sections of the surrounding country comes the same corresponding reports of a shortage in the wheat crop this year. The causes for this have been various, but the principal one is more directly attributable to the great injury sustained by the wheat from the continuous rains at the time of blossoming. The rust has also hurt the fields, and it is perfectly safe to assume that the crop to be harvested next week will show a material falling off from that of last year.

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—high beam—light draft—best plow in the market.

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FOR

1889

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Do not miss this sale: White Goods—at one half price they were before the flood. We are going to close out this stock at once.
Carpets that were soiled by the water, we are closing out rapidly. These carpets will wear as long and as well as before getting wet.
Don't forget to examine goods in show-cases, as you will find many bargains.
Dress linings of all kinds at one-half price.
We received last week new stock of Groceries: as heretofore, we bought only the best, although prices—in the east—have advanced on many. We have not advanced prices, but have redneed them.
We call your attention to our stock and prices of dried and evaporated fruits.
Large line of gents', ladies', and misses' fine shoes received last week.
We call attention to our ladies' peb. goat shoe @ $1.24 and $1.50; also ladies gondola dress shoe @ 1.50. Fine line of ladies' low shoes, tie and button.
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Examine goods on our Bargain counter. Ladies', gents', and misses' shoes, not more than two pairs of a kind, very cheap.
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Large stock of wall paper and border received this week—gilt, white, mica, and brown backs.

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